TO SUBSCRIBERS AND AGENTS.

Owing to the large number of new subscriptions to the SEMI-WEEKLY POST it will be impossible for us to supply back numbers after January 1. In order to receive papers beginning on that date orders for same should be sent in at once.

The Semi-Weekly Post.

NINETIETH YEAR. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1893. $1.00 PER YEAR.

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WILL BE A UNIT.

Democrats in Congress Will Not Split on the Hawaiian Question.

CLEVELAND TO BE SUPPORTED.

Efforts of the Republicans to Divide the Opposition Sure to Fail.

IT'S NOW A PARTISAN MATTER.

Hoar, Boutelle and the Other Ravers Have Made It Such.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT CERTAIN KICKERS

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—There are some people here to whom Christmas will not bring great good cheer. These are the persons who have been engaged in the scheme to secure the annexation of Hawaii, or failing in that, to get revenge on the president and Secretary Gresham for blocking their game. Long ago they discovered that all hopes of annexation were as delusive as the protestations of republican principles made by the provisional government. This knowledge it is that has made them so virulent in their attacks on the administration and so persistent in their efforts to demonstrate that the president has been and is in the wrong.

At first they got much comfort from the attacks which certain disgruntled Democratic politicians made on the administration's course in private. These Democrats belong mostly to the small clique of congressional soreheads who have a standing grudge against the president because he has failed to heed their recommendations for office in some cases. Consequently they are always ready to find fault with almost anything the president does.

A FAVORITE CHARGE.

Their favorite charge against him is that he is not a Democrat because he has not allowed them, to dictate appointments without regard to the fitness of the men whom they recommend for office. But while they are constantly declaring the president is not a Democrat, it is curious to observe that they themselves never scruple to take up the Republican partisan cries against him and advocate policies which are diametrically opposed to all the doctrines taught by Democracy ever since it became a recognized party. In short, their Democracy begins and ends with the question of the distribution of patronage, which they regard as the paramount question at all times.

But while these politicians chime in with the Republicans in private, in public they are chary of talking. Here again the question of patronage dominates them and even if they believe the president was wrong they are plainly willing to condone his fault if he will only give them more places for their constituents. At least they are careful not to criticise the president publicly while there is any hope of getting favors from him.

THEY SEE THEIR ERROR.

Since the publication of the president's message, which had a marked effect on the party in congress and elicited strong approval from a vast majority of Democrats, the disgruntled element has discovered that they can't afford to train with the Republicans on the Hawaiian question if they wish to maintain their own party standing. The message made plain among other things, that the Republican attitude in the matter was purely partisan and had nothing whatever to do with the merits of the case. The Republicans wish to score a party point at the expense of the administration, and Democrats who would aid them to do this would find themselves in a bad fix later on. The Republican viciousness would amply justify Democrats in defending the course of the administration in public, even if privately they might have doubts about the wisdom of some of the steps taken by it in the Hawaiian affair. Hoar, Boutelle and a few other Republican extremists in each house have made it impossible to discuss the Hawaiian question from any other than a party standpoint. The time is past for lifting it above partisanship so far as congress has to deal with it. This is not to be altogether regretted, however, as the administration's position has been steadily strengthened by each new development, so that no doubt can remain in unbiased minds that it is the correct position, and making it a party question will bring clearly home to Democrats of this generation the historic policy of the party as to foreign entanglements.

Having failed to divide the Democrats in congress by other means, the Republicans are now bending all their energies to excite the natural jealousy entertained at the capitol toward everything that looks like executive interference with congressional powers and privileges. For this purpose it is that such a hullabaloo has been raised about the appointment of Minister Blount and the instructions to him and to Minister Willis. This is the last ditch of the annexationists, and it looks as if it would prove a very shallow one. But it is certainly a very muddy one, as has been abundantly proved by the sort of ammunition its soldiers have made use of in their fight on the administration.

WILL BE A UNIT.

When the debate on the Hawaiian question comes on in the house and senate it will quickly develop that the Democrats in congress are practically a unit in support of the president. The debate will be a lively one, and the Republicans will be attacked with a vigor which will reveal to them that the Democrats are not lukewarm nor hesitating in support of their position. A large number of speeches on the question are now in course of preparation by senators and members. It was to give them time for the preparation of these speeches that the discussion of the various resolutions on Hawaii was postponed, much to the anger and chagrin of the Republicans. On this matter, too, the latter found the Democrats were in control and did not mean to allow their opponents to run things to suit themselves. This was a very bitter experience for Mr. Boutelle and other turbulent Republicans. But they will have many similar experiences before the session closes, and will probably learn to accept with more philosophy the inevitable results of being in the minority.

As yet many Republicans of the Boutelle and Reed stamp don't seem to realize they are not running things at present, and grow exceeding wroth when the Democrats rudely remind them of it.

Mayor Hopkins in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—John P. Hopkins, mayor-elect of Chicago, arrived this afternoon. He is accompanied by Mr. John S. Hooper, of Chicago. Mr. Hopkins and Comptroller of the Currency Eckels had a conference this evening in reference, it is said, to the relinquishing of the receivership of the Chemical national bank of Chicago. Mr. Hopkins will leave for Chicago to-morrow.

Secretary Faulkner's Marriage.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The consideration of bills providing for the admission of territories to the Union will be delayed somewhat after the reconvening of congress by the marriage of Senator Faulkner, chairman of the senate committee on territories, which will occur on January 3, the day set for the reassembling.

Heard of No Race War.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Secretary of War Lamont stated to-night that he had received no official information of the race war reported at Cerillos, N. M., and that no action was contemplated in regard to sending troops to quell the alleged disturbance.

THE TAX ON INCOMES.

MR. MONTGOMERY MAKES GOOD ARGUMENTS FOR IT.

But the Other Members of the Committee Oppose Him.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—While some of the members of the ways and means committee work during the recess, others are making a holiday of it. In fact it is claimed that little can be done until the 11 majority members of the ways and means committee come together and accept either the majority or minority report of the sub-committee on internal revenue.

Messrs. McMillin and Bryan reported a plan in favor of an individual income tax. Mr. Montgomery reported against it and suggested the plan of a tax on the incomes from invested wealth. Mr. Montgomery defends his plan and says that he could go into any community and combat any argument for the plan suggested by the other members of the committee.

"In the first place," said Mr. Montgomery, "if a man has $100,000 and engages in any business enterprise he will give employment to many people, and is a benefit to the community. If he makes $20,000 a year and spends it, I do not care how the money gets in circulation, he benefits the people. If the profits are invested in stocks and bonds the man does not spend it, but gets a return in interest, and upon such return he should pay taxes for support of the government. The money which a man earns and spends is kept in circulation, and no matter where or how, it reaches many people and is constantly doing good.

"When a man having $1,000, or any sum, chooses rather than to invest it himself to loan it to those who are more venturesome, who have more energy and enterprise, and who wish to engage in business on such capital, he becomes a drone in society, is supported by the work of other persons and should not complain if he is taxed for a very small part of his profits."

While Mr. Montgomery was talking, Mr. Stevens, of the whole committee, said in a jocular manner that he believed he would win over members of the committee who disagree about the income tax to support a proposition to put a duty on sugar to make up the deficit which was expected to be raised by the tax on incomes. This is only an indication that all the members of the committee, as well as many in the house, are not altogether satisfied with the income tax proposition and that a duty on sugar is yet a question to be considered.

RIOTING NEAR PALERMO.

It Took Some Lively Gendarme Work to Quell Things.

PALERMO, Dec. 24.—There has been renewed and serious rioting owing to the anti-Octroi agitation at Lercara di Freddi, a town 48 miles from here, which is famous for its sulphur mines. A crowd of peasants and workmen, accompanied by their wives, assembled in front of the town hall shouting "Down with the Octroi," Down with the municipality," "Long live the king and queen." The mob then marched to the Octroi stations and burned several of the toll houses. Troops, and gendarmes were hastily summoned and after a sharp conflict, during which two of the policemen were injured, the mob was dispersed. In consequence of the repeated disturbances in Sicily reinforcements of troops will be dispatched to that island.

Another Railroad Tangle.

SEATTLE, WASH., Dec. 23.—On petition of the Union trust company, of New York, John H. Bryant has been appointed an additional receiver of the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern railroad to act as receiver. The bondholders allege that bonds for $5,550,000 are outstanding; that the interest due August 1 is in default and they file a petition for foreclosure.

Revenged Herself With Vitriol.

DENVER, Dec. 24.—Mary I. Craver, daughter of a well-to-do carpenter, to-night threw vitriol in the face of Thomas Delany, head waiter in the Western hotel, blinding him for life. Miss Craver was arrested. She said Delany, whom she had been engaged to, had discarded and defamed her, and she determined to have revenge.

Murder in the Gold District.

DENVER, Dec. 24.—H. C. Curtis was shot at Dubois, in the Goose Creek gold district, yesterday, while trying to hold his claim.

COLLIER CAUGHT.

Last of the Farraster Gang Rounded Up After a Hot Fight at Freeport.

VOLLEYS FIRED ON BOTH SIDES.

He Denies That He Knows Either Bird Davidson or Wm. Jones.

TELLTALE LETTERS ARE FOUND.

The famous Farraster gang of robbers is rapidly being gathered in by the authorities. Farraster himself is dead. J. Bird Davidson and William D. Jones are in the penitentiary, and Sunday Charles Collier, the fourth and probably the last member of the the crowd, wound up his career in the proverbial blaze of glory. He was arrested just after committing a robbery at Freeport. His end was the most dramatic of all his companions. He was run down after a most exciting midnight chase through the principal streets of Freeport, in which a banqueting party of the leading men of the town joined and wakened the little town's people by volley after volley of pistol shots directed toward the fleeing form of Collier and a colored companion, who returned the fire and only surrendered when surrounded by the Freeport party. The man with Collier is William Jones, alias Johnston. He is said to live in this city. A third robber escaped.

In preparing for the Christmas festivities the leading men of Freeport had a banquet Saturday evening. Around the tables were the representative business men and the town's officials. Among them was Burgess E. N. Gillespie. Shortly after midnight the party broke up and the gentlemen in a body started for their homes. On the way down the leading street the burgess thought he saw something suspicious about the big hardware store of H. H. Schwiertring.

FIRED A VOLLEY OF SHOTS.

The party drew nearer and finally saw a man coming out of the front window. Another man followed closely. When he appeared the men in a chorus set up the cry "Thieves," and as one man they started toward the store. Three men ran away from the front, two taking one direction and the other another. The party of gentlemen ran after the two fleet-footed robbers as soon as they started on a dead run from them. They yelled to them to stop, cried "Thieves" again and everybody settled down to a steady run. One of the men turned and fired at the pursuing party. They started a general firing and the scene was warlike. Both parties kept on going. The merchants were the better sprinters and kept gaining on the two. One of them finally dodged to the right and was allowed to go, as the party seemed to have selected the man who had fired upon them. More shots were exchanged and finally Burgess Gillespie and the robber became the features of the race. Mr. Gillespie was near him for some time and soon they came together. The robber was Collier. He started to give the burgess trouble, but was soon in the hands of half a dozen strong men who captured him without any trouble. Burgess Gillespie was given the honor of the capture and all walked back to the town with their prisoner well guarded. Collier was locked up for the night, and early Sunday morning was taken to Kittanning and lodged in the Armstrong county jail.

His companion, who was allowed to escape, started toward this city. To head him off the merchants telegraphed a description of him to this city. Captain George Waggoner got the telegram and went to the Union depot to watch the trains from Freeport. At 7:20 a train came in and among the first to alight was the much wanted colored man. Captain Waggoner arrested him and locked him up in Central station. He gave his name as William Jones, his occupation as a barber, and said he was employed on Wylie avenue. He was charged with being a suspicious person. He had a revolver with two empty chambers in it.

COLLIER ONE OF THE GANG.

Sunday night it was not known definitely what the robbers secured in the hardware store, but a few revolvers were found on the road by the pursuing party while they were returning to town with Collier. These were identified by Mr. Schwiertring as being his property.

There is no doubt about the identification of Collier. His connection with the Farraster gang was given away by his companions, Davidson and Jones, when they were accused by Coroner McDowell with murdering Farraster. They told about Collier to save themselves and establish their whereabouts at the time of Farraster's death. Coroner McDowell has been tracing him ever since. Last week he sent a man to West Virginia on a "tip" received from a friend. He was due to reach the point yesterday. As soon as Coroner McDowell heard about his arrest at Freeport he sent an officer to Kittanning to consult with the district attorney there about holding Collier. He had an interview with Collier and accused him of being in the gang with Farraster, Davidson and Jones. This Collier denied. He said he did not know any of them. Letters found on him, however, establish his connection with the whole gang. The letters were important, and that Collier realized this was shown by the fact that just before Burgess Gillespie caught him he tore up a few letters. The pieces were all picked up and were being put together yesterday. The Pittsburgh officer will lodge an information sworn out some time ago against Collier with the Armstrong county authorities, and he will likely be brought here at once. The Armstrong county courts are not in session and the courts of Allegheny county will be sooner than they. Coroner McDowell is anxious to have him brought here at once. Collier lived in Franklin and is well known to the authorities there.

The coroner thinks the colored man has been connected with other robberies of the gang. In one case a colored man was seen, but he did not figure, as far as is known, in the depot robberies by which Davidson, Jones and Collier became known.

EXHIBITORS KICKING YET.

Foreign Commissioners Not Satisfied With World's Fair Awards.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—The dissatisfaction of foreign commissioners with the treatment accorded them by the bureau of awards of the world's fair does not seem to diminish. Chairman Thatcher sent to Chicago last week the list of awards granted to foreign countries. Secretary Dickinson had them conveyed to the several commissioners. When Senor de Lome, of Spain, received his he receipted for the list and in addition wrote a letter to Mr. Dickinson, in which he said concerning the list:

"The document is a worthless and useless list of names copied from our records, and is not the official statement the foreign commissioners asked for and obtained a promise from the executive committee to receive. I hope it will be the last time that I shall hear from the awards. In fact I will be delighted if it is so. We will leave Chicago, all foreigners declaring that in the matter of awards we have been deceived and ill-treated, and that the exhibitors do not know whether they are prize-winners or not, such a long time after all is finished."

DEATH FOR AN INTRIGUE.

AN INDIANA LAWYER SHOT BY THE INJURED HUSBAND.

He Named His Slayer With His Last Breath.

SULLIVAN, IND., Dec. 24.—A dreadful tragedy was enacted here this morning. W. C. Hultz, a prominent attorney, was shot at the entrance to a livery stable. The assassin was armed with a double-barreled shotgun, both barrels of which were discharged in rapid succession, taking effect in Hultz's back. He fell at the entrance of the stable and called to a man in the rear part of the stable that he had been shot by Lem Willis. He died almost instantly. No one appears to have seen the shooting, which occurred at 8 o'clock, when but few persons were out. The assassin, who was in disguise, was seen to run away from the place, dodging through alleys.

Some three or four months ago Willis suspected a criminal intimacy between his wife and Hultz and set a trap for them by telling his wife he had business in another town which would detain him all night. She drove him to the station and saw him get on the train, and then informed Hultz that her husband would be away that night. At an early hour in the evening the husband returned, and listening at the window discovered the guilty pair together. He had fastened the door of escape and broke in on them, shooting at the intruder. Hultz was wounded, but after a few weeks recovered.

He then went to Arkansas on a hunt, and not returning with the party it was supposed he would seek another location. A few days ago he returned and it was announced he had come back to stay. The assassination was not, therefore, a matter for great surprise. About an hour after the killing Willis was arrested by a constable who met him coming toward town. He claims to be innocent.

Willis is ex-sheriff of this county. The circumstantial evidence against him is very strong. A small boy has been found who, just before the shooting, saw a man, positively none other than Willis, putting on a false beard and wig in a stairway. The hostler of the stable was told by a disguised man just before the shooting to leave the stable. Immediately after the shooting the assassin ran out of town in the direction of Willis's farm, stopping at a small pond where he wrapped the wig, beard and gun in the overcoat he had worn and threw the bundle into the water.

At the time Hultz and Mrs. Willis were caught together Willis sued for a divorce and brought suit for heavy damages against Hultz. This was still pending, Willis, it is said, having refused offers of compromise. The popular sentiment is strongly against Willis to-night, although at the time of the former happening it was with him.

EXTENDED TO AMERICA.

A Child's Babble Led to an Important Anarchistic Disclosures.

BARCELONA, Dec. 24.—A printer named Sivepoi, 22 years of age, has been arrested for implication in the dynamite outrages, and has confessed that he made the mold in which the bombs used recently with such disastrous effect were cast. The prefect of police declares that he has now sufficient material on hand to unravel the entire anarchist conspiracy, which he says extended to the principal European centers and to America. The remarks of a child 8 years old have led to the most important discoveries.

EARTHQUAKE AT BEDFORD.

Some People Fled, Thinking a Calamity Was at Hand.

BEDFORD, PA., Dec. 24.—A very perceptible shock of earthquake was felt here at 1:35 this afternoon. Several families in the western part of town fled from their homes, thinking a terrible calamity had happened.

Anarchist Laboratory in a Cave.

BARCELONA, Dec. 24.—The anarchist laboratory which was discovered at Vallvidrera, a village near this city, as already cabled to the Associated Press, was situated in a large cave at the bottom of a ravine. The opening of the cave was concealed by brushwood and boulders. A number of charged bombs were seized in this cave.

Not One Revolutionist.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., Dec. 24.—The company of Texas rangers, who have spent some time on the upper Rio Grande border scouting for Mexican revolutionists, supposed to be participants in the recent reported uprising in Chihuahua, have returned to their camp at Pecos. They did not discover a single revolutionist, and are of the opinion that the disturbance was largely of a mythical nature.

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BABY RUTH'S TREE

The Cabinet Youngsters Were Mightily Tickled With Its Wonders.

XMAS AMONG THE STATESMEN.

Most of Them Will Have it a Day of Quiet Family Unions.

NO VISITORS IN THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The white house Christmas tree was lighted this afternoon. All the cabinet babies and their mothers who are in the city were present to see the grand illumination. The tree was attended by four men, who assisted Mrs. Cleveland in distributing the gifts. There was one for each child in the cabinet circle, and the children nearly went wild over the beauties of the tree. The president went in for a while to watch the fun and enjoy the children's pleasure in the happy event.

In accordance with a custom that has prevailed with but infrequent variations for a number of years, all the executive departments of the government were closed at noon to-day so the employes would have time to make Christmas preparations. Attorney-General Olney gladdened the hearts of the messengers, firemen, elevator conductors and women of the department with giving them orders for turkeys for their Christmas dinners.

Christmas will be spent very quietly at the white house and there will be no guests at dinner on that day. The members of the cabinet will also spend Christmas quietly at their own homes. They are all disposed to make it a quiet, comfortable day in the family circle.

Secretary and Mrs. Gresham will dine at the Arlington, and will have their sons with them. Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle are now surrounded by their entire family circle. Mr. Wm. Carlisle and family arrived some days ago from Chicago. The secretary of war and Mrs. Lamont will have a Christmas tree for their youngest child, and will have Miss Saunders with them.

The postmaster-general and Mrs. Bissell intend to have a quiet home day and there will be no guests. The secretary of agriculture and Miss Morton are expecting a visit from the married sons of Mr. Morton, who hope to be here with their families for the Christmas dinner. Secretary Herbert has not been keeping house for several years, and for that reason Christmas will be doubly grateful in his own home surrounded by his children. The family circle will include Mr. and Mrs. Micon, Miss Buell and the secretary's 14-year-old son, who is home from school.

Mrs. Olney has gone to New England to spend Christmas with her married daughter, where she will be joined by the attorney-general. The vice-president and Mrs. Stevenson with their daughters and Mrs. Stevenson's sister, Mrs. Scott and the Misses Scott, will dine together at the Normandie, making a family party.

One of the historic hostelries of Washington, long known as "Wormley's," and where the famous Wormley hotel conference during the Hayes-Tilden contest was held, changed hands to-day. During the war days it was run by the original Wormley, a colored man whose race connections did not prevent the place from becoming a center for public men and diplomats. The sons of the original proprietor have carried it on until now, when it passes into the hands of Charles E. Gibbs, who will be its first white landlord. The old name of the house will be retained.

Letting Mr. Rike Out of It.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 24.—Postmaster J. M. Brown has forwarded a mass of evidence to Washington completely exonerating J. C. Rike, superintendent of the post-office, from violating civil service laws in soliciting subscriptions to campaign funds. Affidavits are made that although the circular calling for contributions from letter carriers was printed on a Republican committee letterhead bearing Rike's name, it was done without the sanction or knowledge of either Mr. Rike or the committee.

His Last Christmas Eve.

FALMOUTH, KY., Dec. 24.—Martin Finn, a farmer, aged 35 years, residing a mile northeast of town, was assassinated to-night at 8 o'clock while returning home from town. He had been in town all day and was very drunk. He had started home when last seen about 7:30 o'clock. He was found about 8 o'clock lying on the side of the pike with his head and face mashed beyond recognition. No arrests yet.

PEACE ON EARTH.

A WORLD'S FAIR SCHEME BEING VIGOROUSLY PUSHED.

It Comprehends Arbitration and Mr. Cleveland Promises Aid.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Wm. E. Blackstone has presented to President Cleveland and Secretary Gresham the memorial adopted by the World's Columbian commission, asking that steps be taken to secure arbitration of international disputes.

President Cleveland had made reference to this subject in his annual message and to-day expressed gratification that so much had been accomplished. Secretary Gresham said he would take measures to have the fac-simile of the memorial sent to all foreign governments, and they will be asked to take steps to bring about a conference to carry out the plan which originated at Chicago.

Mr. Blackstone was made honorary commissioner for the purpose of securing signatures to the memorial, and acting under a resolution of the commission, he has obtained many indorsements, securing the signatures of the commission from some 40 different nations which participated in the exposition. They include Sir Richard Webster of England, George R. R. Cockburn of Canada, Enrique Depuy de Lome of Spain, Admiral Maurity of Brazil, Dr. Anton von Paltrechès Palmforst of Austria, T. Hekky Bey of Turkey, N. Yamataka of Japan, Prof. Dr. Sheppan Wartsoldt of Germany, Chun Quan Kee of China, also the commissioners from the different states and territories of the United States, the directors and officials of the exposition, many of the chairmen and speakers of the congresses of the world's congress auxiliary, including Cardinal Gibbons, Mgr. Satolli, Dr. Philip Schoff, Bishop Merrill, Joseph Cook, Mr. Moody, Rev. Alexander Mackay Smith, Wm. E. Dodge, Lady Somerset, Lady Aberdeen and Josiah Quincy, also the editors of the principal daily papers of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, ex-President Harrison, Secretary Morton, Comptroller Eckels, Chief Justice Fuller, Secretary Herbert, of the navy, and Daniel S. Lamont, secretary of war; Senators John Sherman, Wm. P. Frye, and several of the most prominent business men of the country, including John D. Rockefeller, Pierpont Morgan, Jesse Seligman, George M. Pullman, George Gould, Cornelius Vanderbilt and others.

This memorial and signatures, making a large volume, will be engraved in fac-simile for presentation to the governments. The memorial is as follows:

"To the Governments of the World:

"The undersigned, citizens of many countries, gathered at the Columbian exposition in Chicago, in the United States of America, recognizing the advantages accruing to those nations which have pursued the policy of arbitrating international disputes, and desiring that the like benefits may in the future be enjoyed by all nations, and deeming this a fitting opportunity, do hereby join in this memorial to all our various governments praying that they will unitedly agree by mutual treaties to submit for settlement by arbitration all such international questions and disputes as shall fail of satisfactory solution by ordinary peaceful negotiations. And for this the petitioners will ever pray."

It is requested that this copy shall be presented to each of the governments of the world.

Hasn't Got Her Orders Yet.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—It was stated semi-officially to-night that the orders for the cruiser New York had not been issued up to this time. It is likely they will be forwarded to-morrow.

NEWS OF THREE STATES.

NAT SHOCH, known as "Coal Oil Johnny," is now in charge of a dining car running between Parkersburg and Cincinnati.

CHARLES MULLEN, a Youngstown (O.) saloonist, in jail for intoxication, tried to shoot himself, but the cartridges failed to explode. Later the revolver was fired off all right.

THE house of William Anderson, of North Lawrence, near Massillon, O., was burglarized Saturday night and $900 secured, the stakes and bets on a pigeon shooting match.

MISS GENEVIEVE ARNOLD, daughter of Hon. G. J. Arnold, of Braxton county, W. Va., is dying of typhoid fever. She was to have become the wife of Congressman Pendleton shortly.

A CHICAGO CRANK.

Threatened to Dynamite Millionaire Armour and Dr. Gunsaulus.

HE'S A DISCHARGED EMPLOYE.

Got on His Crazy Notion When Refused a Demand for Money.

NEITHER GENTLEMAN SAYS MUCH

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—Armour institute, at Thirty-third street and Armour avenue, has been threatened with destruction by a dynamite crank, and it is said also that the lives of Philip D. Armour, founder of the institute, and Dr. Frank Gunsaulus, its president, and pastor of Plymouth church, have been placed in jeopardy by the same individual.

Neither Dr. Gunsaulus nor Mr Armour will say a single word concerning the story of their own lives being in danger, but at the same time it is known Dr. Gunsaulus has declared that a man who was at one time connected with the institute has threatened to blow it up with dynamite at a time when such a deed would prove a terrible calamity. When the threat was made the doctor by his persuasions and threats had for the time being converted the would-be dynamiter, and the latter departed, promising not to carry his threat into execution. He had a wild look in his eyes, however, as he had later on several occasions when Dr. Gunsaulus met him on the street.

The story is that the crank demanded that Dr. Gunsaulus furnish him with money or get it from Mr. Armour. The millionaire is a member of the congregation of Plymouth church and a warm personal friend of its pastor. It was on this that the crank counted when he demanded that Dr. Gunsaulus use his influence with Mr. Armour in order to procure the money. When the request was denied by the pastor then came threats of blowing up both him and Mr. Armour as well as the institute.

Beatrice Gunsaulus, the 12-year-old daughter of the pastor, announced two days since that "A man with a pistol had been following my papa around, and one day a man wearing a light overcoat came to the house and papa was afraid to have him around." That was the extent of the little girl's information, and she vouched for its truth by saying: "My papa told me that much about it."

Dr. Gunsaulus to-night refused to say anything about his personal danger, but said: "It is true that threats have been made to blow up the institute with dynamite. A man who was connected with it was discharged, and when he left remarked to me: 'I don't care. I can fix this place any day with dynamite.' I told him that any further talk of that kind would lead to his arrest. He said he did not mean anything and went away. I have seen him several times since and I am still a little apprehensive concerning the institute. Concerning myself and Mr. Armour, I guess we are all right up to the present time."

Further than that Mr. Gunsaulus would say nothing.

CRISP FAVORS SPEED.

Agrees With Tammany About Hustling the Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—"I am full of sympathy," said Speaker Crisp this morning, "with the letter and spirit of these resolutions."

The speaker held in his hand the text of the resolutions adopted by the Tammany hall committee on organization at their meeting Thursday night. The substance of the resolutions was that "the popular doubt and uncertainty as to the outcome of the pending tariff legislation should not be permitted further to harass business ventures, to the great injury and suffering of both the employer and the workingman, and that Tammany hall therefore urges the speedy passage of the proposed tariff law."

"The Democratic majority of the house," continued Mr. Crisp, "will use every effort to send the tariff bill to the senate by the last of January. That will leave 29 days, including Sundays, in which the bill may be debated. The time is sufficient. We have, of course, no desire to prevent our Republican friends from giving the fullest expression of their opposition to the measure; but the country is demanding a speedy settlement of the matter, and with this demand we purpose complying.

"If the Republicans who wish to speak outnumber the calendar days of the month, then the legislative day must be increased. We shall meet at 11 o'clock and sit until 6. If we need more time we shall have night sessions. Under any circumstances the bill will pass the house not later than January 31."

MRS. BYERS'S SUIT.

Charges H. B. Shields With Abducting Her Husband.

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—Henry B. Shields, of Coleman, Shields & Co., iron manufacturers of Niles, O., and manager of the Girard furnace at Girard, O., was arrested last evening charged with kidnaping E. M. Byers, of Pittsburgh, Pa., a member of the wealthy iron manufacturing firm of A. M. Byers & Co., of that city. The warrant was sworn out by Mrs. Byers.

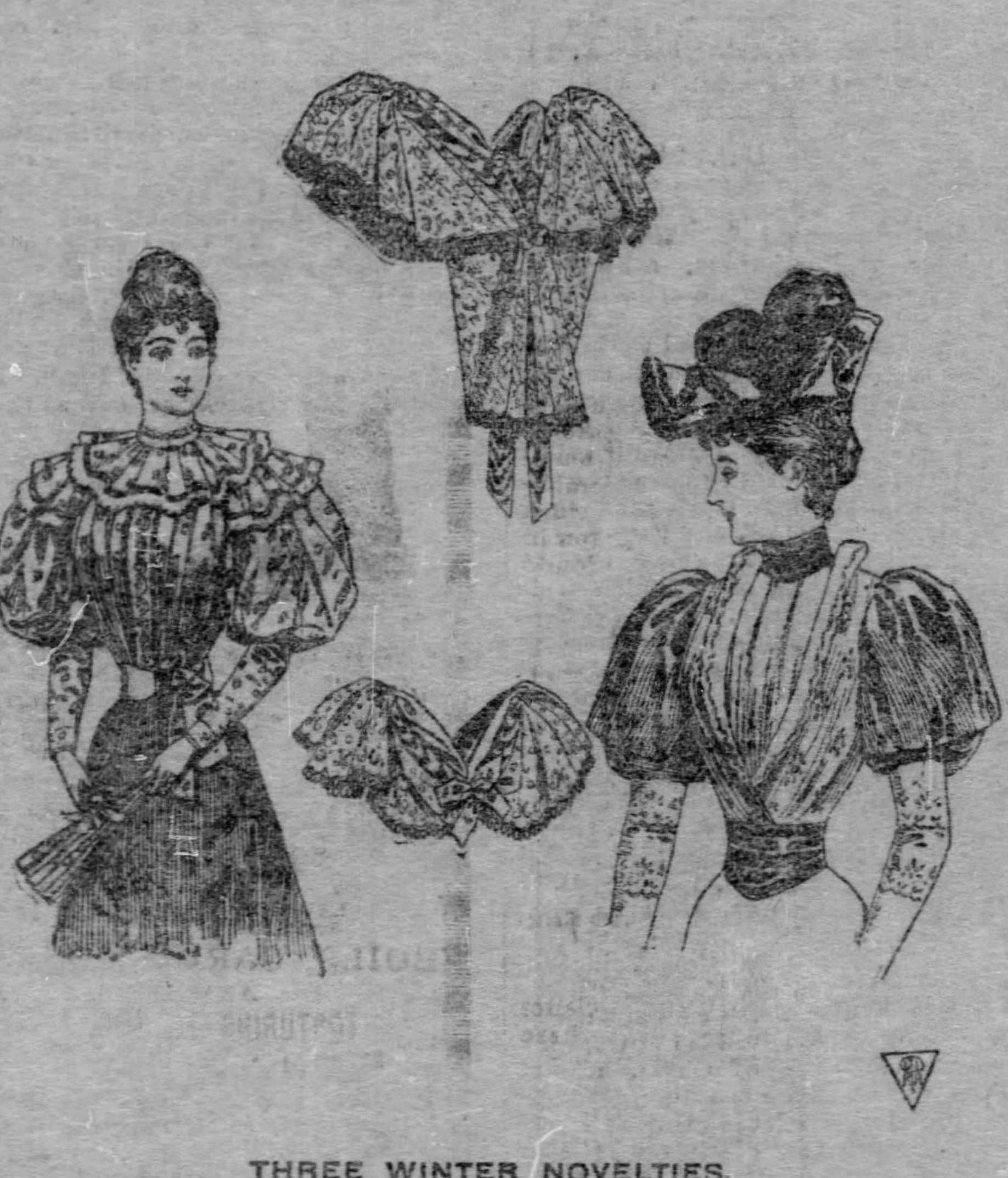
Shields arrived in the city yesterday morning and registered at the Hotel Grace under the name of J. B. Perry, Boston, O. The arrest was made so quietly that no one about the hotel knew of it. The prisoner was taken before Justice Murphy and admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000.

Bismarck Said to Be Indisposed.

HAMBURG, Dec. 24.—Dr. Schweninger will spend Christmas at Freidricksruhe. Rumors say that his visit is due to the fact that Prince Bismarck is indisposed, but this report is untrue.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

December 25 is the diamond in the jeweled chain of anniversary feasts which we possess with life. The brightness which is a peculiar part of Christmas, separate from all other feasts, shines on us from almost every face. The air is gay with tinkling bells, of sleighs, perhaps, or joy bells given to the little ones, and best of all the church bells to remind us of the real significance of the day, under the gifts and giving. Frowns are suppressed, smiles reign and everywhere we feel the effect of the heavenly words sung by the angels long ago on that Christmas which was the first step in the journey of our redemption, "Peace on earth, to men good will." Care is forgotten by hearts heavy with grief, and even where poverty rears her grim head there is generally a wee token to harmonize with the universal rejoicing. We can imagine as the stars twinkle out of sight for the Christmas sunrise that we see them smile at the merriment among men, and sympathize with the pleasure which is so different from all other pleasure and so infinitely better.



THREE WINTER NOVELTIES.

The corsage on the left is of tufted tan colored silk, made plain, French style, with drooping ruffles, edged with mordore ribbon and lace. The sleeves are puffed. There is a rich tan ribbon belt and bow. The hat at the right is of silvery plush, edged with sable fur and trimmed with brown plumes and bows made of sable. The waist trimming is a bertha, with jabot front, of lace. The back is looped in the center and trimmed with moire ribbon to match gown.

On this day, when life, tradition, religion bids us rejoice, our hearts surely should put away for one day all thoughts of darkness and sadness. The meaner, baser parts of our natures should be silent, and all that is good in us should come forth to do homage to the blessed infant, who smiles his love at us from the lowly manger and holds for us the key to our rightful home beyond the skies. Whatever our hopes, our expectations have been, the fact that they have not been gratified must not bring a cloud to our hearts on this day of days. The observance of the day in giving to all of our acquaintances, that they may feel the beauty of Christmas and remember the gifts brought by the three wise men to their King, often overshadows the real remembrance of the joy of Christmas, and too often does it make the season a time of trial and trouble. Now that the expectation is past, the labor over, let us sweep our hearts clean of the envy, pride and faults which may fill it up on other days in the year. There should be nothing to disturb the cheer which is brought from heaven, and least of all should a disappointment in some wished for-token cause the glory of the feast to pale before our eyes. We are all children of the King. We share alike in His love and the wonderful gift of our redemption brought us by His baby hands. What, then, does a trifle more or less matter to us in the possession of such a priceless gift?

Look out of your gloomy selves to the world decked with gleaming holly and snowy mistletoe; to the numberless churches ablaze with lights and fragrant with flowers; to the smiling faces and those few who have no smile, but are dark with sorrow and want. If you do this you will find the darkness not so dark, and that there is some joy in the world for you, a great deal, if you will but reach out to grasp it.

A darling little boy said not long ago that his "Crissmus p'esent" to every one would be a smile and a kiss, which were the best things his little heart could conceive, because they were always in such demand. If all persons would make up their minds to bestow a smile on each person they met as a Christmas greeting, there would be a score of light hearts for every hour of the precious day, and a world of good following in its wake. Think of the angels singing the anthem of eternity; think of the first Christmas; think of the last the world will see—anything to take you out of yourselves, and the more you do this the more will the brightness and cheer increase in your hearts, until you wonder that you did not notice before how good everyone is and how nice a thing life is after all.

THE ENGLISH WAY.

How Our Cousins Across the Sea Celebrate Christmas.

As far as entertaining goes, the English Christmas is the typical one. House parties and county balls are arranged with special reference to this season, and residents and tenantry alike mingle together to celebrate the glorious Yule-tide. Many families choose this time for the introduction of a daughter into society, and even though there is no such call as this upon their hospitable instincts they manage to put as much of fun and jollity as is possible into the 12 days that go to make up the Christmas era.

The private festivities consist of a dinner to the tenantry and a specially fine one for the members of the family. The plum pudding, decorated with a sprig of holly or mistletoe, is the piece de resistance of the feast. Mince pies, looking more like tarts than the typical American dainty we know by that name are also part of the regulation dessert. These are set on fire by means of alcohol, which is poured from a small silver ladle. After dinner the loving cup is passed. This cup is generally of silver, has two handles and contains spiced ale.

HIS CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

I've got a lovely baseball and a bat
To make my spirits flow with feelings glad—
Alas! ah, little me! in spite of that,
At heart I'm very sad.

My mother, though she's always more than kind,
Should more consistent and more thoughtful be.
I know her tender love for me is blind,
Or she would surely see

That it is never, never right at all,
Upon this bright and glorious Christmas day,
To give a lovely shining bat and ball
To gild my hours of play.

She won't let me play ball indoors—oh, dear,
The vases all as precious are as gold!
She won't let me play ball out-doors, for fear
I'll take my death of cold.

—*R. K. Munkittrick in Harper's Young People.*

NO ONE knows better than those who have used Carter's Little Liver Pills what relief they have given when taken for dyspepsia, dizziness, pain in the side, constipation and disordered stomach.

A CHOICE CHRISTMAS GIFT.

One That Will Be a Joy Through the Whole Year.

Bill Nye says: "The newspaper is a library. It is an encyclopedia, a poem, a history, a dictionary, a time table, a romance, a guide, a political resume, a ground plan of the civilized world, a low-priced multum in parvo. It is a sermon, a song, a circus, an obituary, a shipwreck, a symphony in cold lead, a medley of life and death and a grand aggregation of man's glory and his shame. It is, in short, a birdseye view of all the magnanimity and meanness, the joys and sorrows, births and deaths, the pride and poverty of the world." Mr. Nye had in his mind's eye the great SEMI-WEEKLY POST for only $1 a year. de21-W-2t

DONE WITH THE POKER HOT.

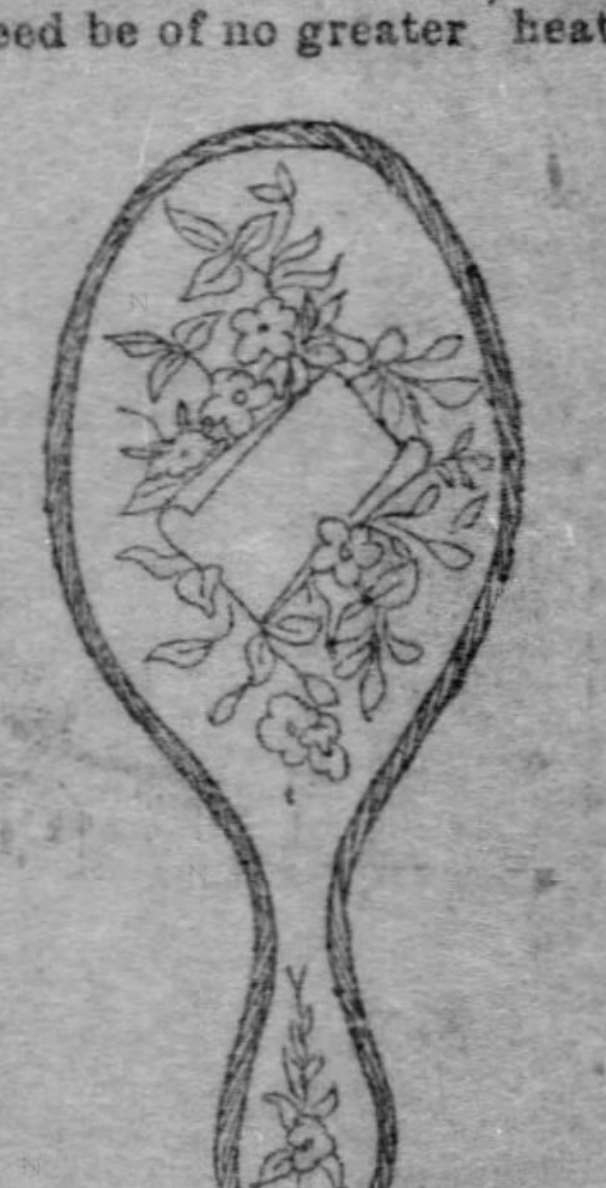
Pyrography on Ivory and a Few Nice Results.

SOME VERY PRETTY SPECIMEN DESIGNS.

Art Work That, With a Little Practice, Anyone Can Do.

ADDS INTEREST TO HOUSEHOLD TRIFLES

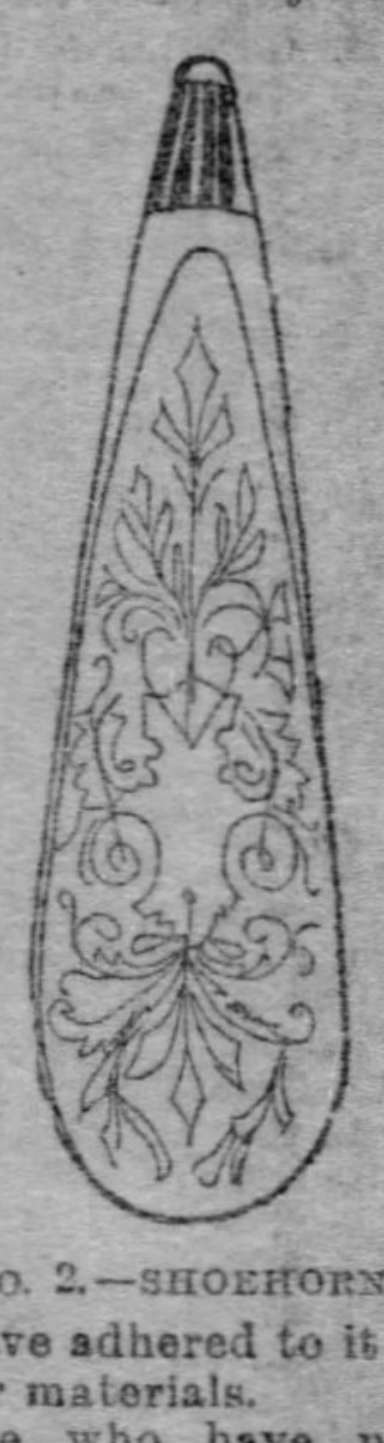
Ivory is a truly delightful substance both in color and texture, and for drawing upon with the pyrographic point, is simply perfect. Some allusion was made to it in the "Handbook on Pyrography" as a possibly successful groundwork, and experience has more than verified all that was hoped for it. There is an entire absence of obstructing grain in its surface, such as in wood of many kinds causes the point to "jump" in an irritating manner. There is no difficulty in making a fine clean line, and the point need be of no greater heat than is necessary for wood etching. I am not, says Mrs. Maude, in the London *Queen*, recommending ivory as a substitute for wood or glass, which must always hold their places in the front ranks of pyrographic work, both on account of their wide adaptability and the ease with which they may be procured, but as a new and beautiful addition to the various substances that have been effectively decorated, and which possesses few disadvantages to discourage the diffident.



NO. 1.—TOILET GLASS.

The illustrations show a toilet glass, a shoehorn and a salve box, and will give some idea of the style of ornament suitable for the material. It may be drawn first in pencil, or traced over transfer paper. This can be easily made at home, all that is necessary being a pennyworth of lamp (or gas) black and a little oil, to be mixed to a cream and laid on a sheet of thin paper (foreign note paper does well), any superfluous moisture being gently wiped off with a cloth. Transfer paper thus prepared will last for months.

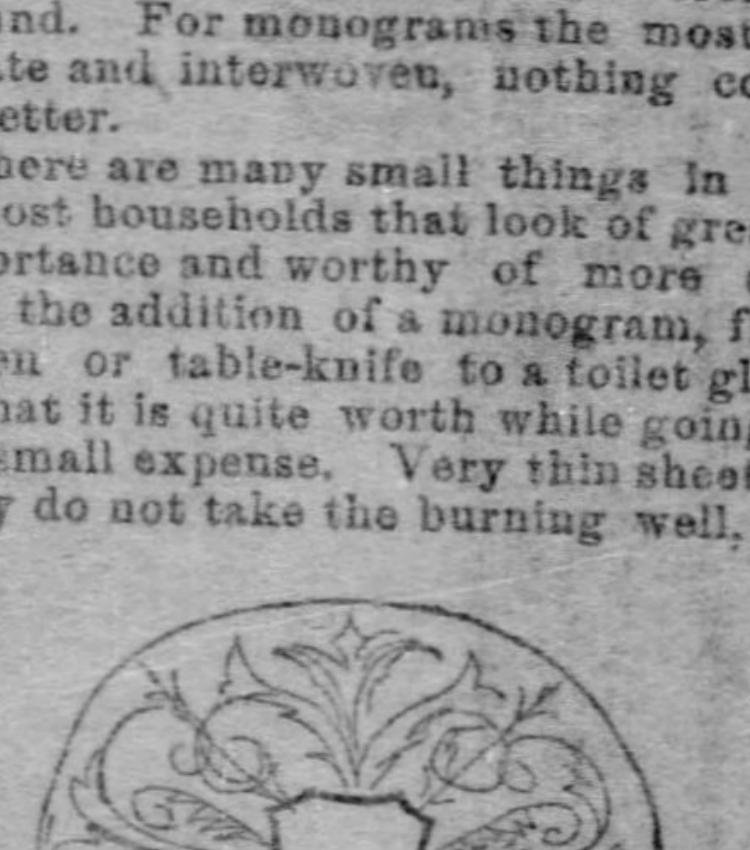
As I have said, the point need only be moderately hot—that is, barely red; any shape will do; but it must be quite clean, and free from any fused matter that may have adhered to it when etching on other materials.



NO. 2.—SHOEHORN.

For those who have not a point I would advise the horn-shape as being best for the purpose. This is the simplest to manipulate in any case where a very fine line is required; and in the small delicate decoration that is appropriate for the close, hard surface of ivory, a wide or rough line would show as a decided blemish. About the same touch is required as for wood etching—firm and deliberate, but not halting. Very little scorch is noticeable, and that being almost entirely superficial will come off quite easily if lightly scraped with a knife (in which there are no notches to scratch it), or, better still, a piece of fine sandpaper. The design is thus left lacelike and delicate, in clean dark lines on the creamy ground. For monograms the most intricate and interwoven, nothing could be better.

There are many small things in use in most households that look of greater importance and worthy of more care with the addition of a monogram, from a pen or table-knife to a toilet glass, so that it is quite worth while going to the small expense. Very thin sheets of ivory do not take the burning well, the heat causing a brittleness that renders them easily broken; also, it is better not polished, being pleasanter to work upon, and softer, and prettier when finished, a brisk rubbing with a leather or the palm of the hand giving all the gloss that is required.



NO. 3.—SALVE BOX.

As a cheap and effective substitute for ivory, bone answers exceedingly well, the only drawback being a somewhat unpleasanter odor when in contect with the heat of the point, which might deter fastidious folk from attempting it to any great extent, but, if one can overlook the temporary unpleasantness, the effect is really very good.

Celluloid, which has something the appearance of ivory, is so inflammable as to render burning upon it dangerous.

A WOMAN'S COMPLAINT.

Insomnia Very Common With the Gentle Sex

"What is the next most common complaint among women to melancholia?" reflected the doctor. "Well, a good many of them complain of sleeplessness. Of course, that is sometimes an accompaniment of real disease, but there are numerous cases of it in my experience where it is a separate and distinct ill."

"How do I treat it? Oh! I usually begin by asking questions. I ask my patients whether they have unusual worries which they lie awake o' nights to think over. I inquire if they make a practice of going to exciting plays or reading exciting books before they seek their downy couches. And you have no idea how many women regard an evening's entertainment a miserable failure unless it is full of excitement. They go to see their "Second Mrs. Tanquerays" or they read their "Heavenly Twins" all evening and come to me the next morning to know why they don't sleep! Why, excitement is as much a foe to slumber as a guilty conscience is.

"Then I find out what kind of physical food they take before going to bed —whether it is a harmless cracker or two or a rest-disturbing Welsh rarebit or fried oysters. Of course if they persist in foolish evening feasts, whether material or literary, I can't do anything with them. But if they assure me that nothing more thrilling than Maria Edgeworth's tales and nothing more indigestible than graham crackers form their bedtime banquets, I am willing to take them in hand.

"I tell them to take a very hot bath, or, at least, a hot footbath, before going to bed. That will almost invariably produce the most deliciously drowsy sensations. Then I bid them open wide their windows, for fresh air is a great aid to healthy slumber. Then when they are safe abed I charge them not to let their minds think of anything connected with the daily routine. I try to make them picture to themselves long, even stretches of prairie, with the grass slightly brown, or the calm of a quiet sea. If only they can get firmly before their minds some quiet, soothing image, they are saved, and will be asleep before they know it.

"Drugs? Oh! I believe in mind cure for most women's insomnia."

PRETTY HANDS.

How They May Be Obtained and Kept.

Any woman can have pretty hands who is willing to go to the least trouble with them. The hand is easily molded, and can be shaped or whitened or the texture changed almost at the will of the owner. In the first place the hand has a rounded palm and five graceful fingers that are bound to be pretty, no matter how treated. The only things to be done are to make the flesh soft, the skin white, and the nails an oval which shall be becoming to the style of the hand. According to the Boston *Post* these are the most difficult things to accomplish, unless one knows exactly how, and the easiest if the secret has been learned. But of ultimate success there need be no doubt.

The best hand bleach is pure soap. Get enough to fill a teacup when shaved finely—castile is very good for this—and melt with a pint of water until it is a thin soft soap. Add a little cologne and set away to cool in a big jar. Now, when washing the hands, lather thickly with this soft soap and hold them in water which is only warm. Wash off the soap with hot water, and, after shaking the hands well, rub them in a box of cracked oatmeal. Rub softly with a towel, and then dust them lightly again with the meal.

Spread of the Electric Road.

Electric railroads are still quite a novelty, yet so rapid has been the adoption of the system that there are already some 7,500 miles of track operated by 530 electric railroads in this country. Seventeen thousand cars are in use on these roads, and engines aggregating 100,000 horse power are required.

Hood's Cures

Mrs. Mary Speakman
Of Philadelphia.

A Week of Writing

Would Not Tell the Story

Scrofula for Seven Years—Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"A week devoted to writing would not be sufficient to tell of the good Hood's Sarsaparilla has done me. Seven years ago a running sore appeared on my ankle, which grew worse until it entirely covered my foot and the bones came out of my toes. Then the sores appeared on my other foot, right arm and hand. Holes were eaten in my lower limbs, my arm was one great sore from the shoulder down, and the bones came out of two of my fingers. Words

Cannot Tell My Sufferings.

I could not sleep and had no appetite. About three years after the first appearance of the disease my husband read of what Hood's Sarsaparilla had done for others, and urged me to try it. I was confined to the bed at the time, had given up all hope. However, I commenced taking the medicine, and before I had finished the bottle, could sleep, and not only eat, but enjoy my food. Now the

Sores are All Healed Up

with the exception of one spot on my limb. I thank God for having directed my husband's attention to Hood's Sarsaparilla, otherwise I should have been in my grave. I can now move about with the aid of crutches, and will always need their assistance, but anyone who had seen my condition when I commenced to take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

would marvel that I am now alive to move at all." MRS. MARY SPEAKMAN, 2725 Latona Street, Philadelphia.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion

THE ANCIENT IS IN STYLE.

Old Furniture and Old-Fashioned Garments.

PURCHASING HEIRLOOMS AT AUCTION.

Cuts and Colors of Gowns From Merrie England.

THINGS THAT ARE POPULAR JUST NOW

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE POST.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Among the odds and ends of a crowded Fifth avenue auction room I met a young lady whom I knew. She was looking at heirlooms.

But first I must not forget the poor old lady, bent certainly with age, and, I thought, with sorrow, too, who passed with quiet step and the soft rustle of silken garments from table to chair and chair to cabinet, her thin, ascetic face seeming steeled against sentiment, her slender figure held proudly erect, with something of the attitude of one of De Maurier's dowagers. Somewhat cold of mien she seemed, until she paused beside a massive library table of carved oak, upon which was placed an old-fashioned cradle with carved wood of solid mahogany; a cradle still slightly rocking from the careless finger-touch of some pricing by-passer; an empty cradle, seeming to speak, inanimate as it was, of baby fingers poked into its corners, of the gurgle of baby laughter, and the moan of baby pain when the angel hovered over; just a long, low, old-fashioned cradle, that was all; but when it met the dear old lady's eye the thin lips fell suddenly a-quivering, and the veil was dropped and she turned away with bowed head and step uncertain.

A GROUP OF EVENING GOWNS.

Gayer was the mood of her whom I started to tell about. She was young and pretty, if not beautiful, and with infinite grace and pride of well being carried she her jaunty toque and smart braided jacket. With the old furniture, rich and rare, squeezed by financial stress from century-memoried mansions, as the text of her discourse, she said: "See this beautiful claw-footed mahogany settee. I'm going to have that for my room, if it isn't bid up too high for me. Notice how long it is. Modern settees are just long enough for two. This would seat four at a pinch, three easily.

A HIGH BOY.

"That's so aggravating in mixed company, but in my own room where there'll be only girls it doesn't matter. Only girls? Oh, I forgot. I have something masculine there, a 'High Boy.' "

"And what in the world is a"—

"High Boy? Oh, that's the only extremely correct colonial dames' name for one of those queer old bureaus, so tall that you have to stand on a chair to see into the top drawer. But my particular treasure is a red cedar clothes chest and writing desk combined, any number of years old. One of my particular chums prides herself upon a 'cloathes tree.' She always spells it with the 'a.' That's mahogany. Mahogany out of style? Oh, dear, no; everything goes. Your esthetic hodgepodge is the idea now—rosewood table, oak chiffonier, mahogany settee, cherry dressing case, cedar cabinets and clothes chests, teak bric-a-bric stands, ebony cabinets. Really, it doesn't make any difference what jostles what, so it is all good.

BROCADE AND MOIRE.

"Old furniture goes with old styles in gowns and old materials? Hadn't thought about it particularly. Believe it does. If one wears paduasoy and patches, big shouldered gowns and skirts bouffant, what's more natural than to want to sit on an embroidered stool or put one's things in a dresser? All the girls have old things. The 'best families' set the fashion, you know, as soon as they get their big houses built. The Coopers and the Hewitts, even to the uttermost branches thereof, are all lovers of old furniture, and the Goelet tapestries, and Vanderbilt mantels and Astor heirlooms are openly admired and secretly coveted. It takes money to start in with antiques and live up to 'em; and, oh, dear! Money is so scarce this season.

BUYING HEIRLOOMS.

"Why, do you know, some of my cronies even have to deny themselves flowers." With which crowning act of heroine renunciation the lady paused for a moment to note the effect.

"I suppose," she went on, "that for years and years Americans mourned because they hadn't any thousand-year-old estates and things here. Finally came a string of centennials from '76 to now; and the colonial dames and revolutionary daughters began buying up 'genuine heirlooms that had always been in the family'; and then came the fair and other colonial relics, and the Nathan Hale monument, or something or other new always keeps the talk going. At any rate, it's correct now to be aggressively American and intensely patriotic; to have had ancestors who 'fit into' the Revolution, and to have a lot of furniture of undoubted authenticity. Which is why I'm here. But don't ask me what thrilling events in my family history were connected with the things I may buy until at least three days after I've bought them. I've just the least bit of conscience and I must labor with it. Besides, the stories ought to be good ones."

A FETCHING TOQUE.

"Of course all this must affect styles in clothing," I observed.

"Yes, it must. Why, there's the hat of the season, the dashing, military kind, with its slit and upturned brim. You simply have to call these hats 'Continentals,' though to do so is a mortal offense to their wearers, for the name is months old, and in fashions a month is a lifetime. But they look so like the hat Washington wore when he swore at the deserters at Monmouth and Anthony Wayne waved at Stony Point that they certainly do suggest one other point of resemblance."

"Then there are the old continental colors, buff and blue," said I. "They're popular shades just at present."

MADE OUT A CASE.

"And the skirts of our coats stick out like the coats of old; and—yes, I think we have made out a case."

So closed the conversation, half jocular, but there is much in it.

There are the spangled fans, come back to us from at least a century ago. There are the sprigged muslins and the figured silks, and the "shot" silks, the festooned garniture of ballroom skirts, the moires and "watered" silks and stiff brocades.

The black and white gown has entirely passed from view as a smart affair. Colors have taken its place; colors, be it said, of British authority, the reds and browns of the Princess of Wales, the trying turquoise blue of Princess May, the deeper navy blue—under a dozen new names—that is always popular in the seagirt isle. More and more every year we look to London for our models, less to Paris. Parisian ideas find favor here, but it must first be proved that they are to go in London also. Soon after New Year's the stylish set will send its representatives to London to enjoy the season there. They wish to be dressed, and they will be in every respect as English ladies are. This fact accounts for many things in our recent costumings.

Things that are popular are:

Heavy white satin with a sort of ground glass effect.

Embroidered gauze; embroidered stockings; embroidered skirts; embroidered everything.

Frillings, flutings, flounces, festoons, fichus and other "f's."

Overskirts in big, long points, in ovals, in spiral effects, in festooned loops at the bottom.

Yellow in many shades, blue in a few, brown and reds in an infinity, green scarcely holding its own, perhaps.

Combinations of yellow and black, yellow and brown, ecru and brown.

EVERYTHING GOES.

Aigrettes of heron's plumes; lacquered Russian spoons.

For ball dresses, flowered silk and net, with fur, lace, embroidery or flowers in the trimming.

Piano lamps of wrought iron mesh inclosing glass; this is now more correct than brass, and costs—well, there's not much to choose.

Large square buttons for street use; big round buttons, plain or decorated.

Beetroot velvet or broadcloth in combination with pale pink.

Candelabra and candlesticks, brass sconces and wrought iron andirons with scroll tops.

Braids in all shades for trimmings.

Very pale blue note paper with a monogram; one as easily obtained as the other.

What may yet be popular? No one knows, but there is wild talk, as there is always talk, of sedan chairs to go with the paniers which are certainly coming. One lady tells me that sedan chairs would "give work to the unemployed."

So would breaking stones or the treadmill. ELLEN OSBORN.

DOING RIGHT WELL.

Massachusetts Mothers Who Have Many Jewels to Wear.

Springfield Republican.

Much has been said about the growing sterility of the New England population. There are some figures in the report of the vital statistics of Massachusetts for 1892 which will surprise the theorists. For example, the number of offspring from plural births (1,144 twins and 24 triplets) in 1892 was larger than in any previous year save that of 1891. Indeed, these numbers show a curious tendency to increase. The number for 1891 was larger than for 1890, and for 1890 larger than for 1889. Nor does it appear that the foreign element is coming to monopolize the honors here. From 1871 to 1890 the percentage of plural births belonging to foreign-born parents fell from 55 per cent to 43; that held by the native-born has been fairly maintained, being 36 in 1871 and 36 in 1872, against 30 in 1889 and 33 in 1890, while the percentage going to mixed parentage has steadily increased.

An Accommodating Guest.

Paris Figaro.

A married couple, being invited to a friend's house to dinner, commence quarreling with each other as soon as they are seated at table.

Their host ventures to remark that such conduct is somewhat unseemly, whereupon the husband retorts:

"When you invited us you said that you hoped we would feel quite at home, and we certainly do not intend to disappoint you."

SANTA CLAUS LAND.

I.

Three little folks said that they would stray
(Such a marvelous enterprise!)
So they chartered a boat for lands remote
And then started forth where far away
The land of Santa Claus lies.

II.

To the north they sailed so fast—so fast—
That they passed each ship on the deep.

Over moonbeams bright did they sail all night,
They had silver oars and golden mast,
And a crew that would not sleep.

III.

They came to an iceberg big and grand,
Far away near the Northern lights,
And there found a town of extreme renown
In the center of Santa Claus land,
Only seen on Christmas nights.

IV.

The walls of the town were made of toys,
And the palace with tapers gleamed.
On mounds of snow Christmas trees in a row
Shook playthings down for good girls and boys
And sweets without end it seemed.

V.

The little folks roamed a few short hours
In this splendid, enchanted land.
They danced and they sang till the iceberg rang,
They ate all the sweets and picked the flowers
That bloomed on the crystal sand.

VI.

Away from the place of rare delight
They were forced to sail at the dawn
Then as they looked back o'er the moonlit track,
Lo! the glittering iceberg big and white
And Santa Claus land were gone.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

THE TRIUMPH OF LOVE!

A Happy, Fruitful

MARRIAGE!

EVERY MAN Who would KNOW the GRAND TRUTHS; the Plain Facts; the Old secrets and the New Discoveries of Medical Science as applied to Married Life, should write for our Wonderful Little Book, called "PERFECT MANHOOD." To any earnest man we will mail one copy Entirely Free, in plain sealed cover. "A refuge from the quacks." Address

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.
ttesuW

A COUNTRY STILE.

Memories That Cling Around the Departing Steps to Matrimony.

TRYSTING PLACE OF THE SWAIN.

Developments Along the Line of Western Immigration.

THE DAY OF SUPREMACY IS PAST.

Gates for flirting, but the old country stiles of the frontier for love and romance. The farmer who used to "lay down the bars" now has a gate. By lifting the latch, or raising the beam from its nitch, or pulling the pin, the big gate swings open. Easily the rock or some heavy weight at the other end of the beam makes the gate turn on its hinges. You cannot fully appreciate the farm gate unless you have had the experience of "laying down" and "putting up" bars and placing them in the wrong post holes on a cold and frosty morning. How annoying it was, too, especially when in a hurry, that the bars were accidentally put in the wrong holes? Often at such times the country boy was prompted to utter his first oath, for a few profane words were supposed to greatly assist in straightening out a tangled up set of bars. At least it was a prevalent and popular custom and considered especially appropriate when the cows and calves got together a second time during the milking hour.

What a nuisance the bars were to a country sleighing party, when the wagon-bed, placed on rough runners and filled with straw and merry young people, was driven up to the fence! It was a long and cold job taking out and putting back those bars one by one. It was all the more annoying if your girl was left alone in the sleigh, or perchance in the care of a rival. The innovation of big farm gates for bars never caused any regret to those whose sparking days were in the country life.

The disappearance of the stiles over the fence at the country farm house was a different thing. If your parents or grandparents came from the rural districts ask them about this feature of country life and they will tell you that much of the romance of their lives and much that memory holds as dear and sacred is associated with the front stiles of the old rural home.

THE COURTING PLACE.

On these stiles the country boy told his story of love to the girl of his choice. They were the scene of the old-time romance. When the day for the log-raising came and the friends and neighbors put up the new but humble home the stiles were also placed by the fence. Over them the newly-wedded pair passed to the threshold of a new life. Year after year they came and went over them. The children who came to bless their home played on the same old stiles and here, too, told their stories of love.

As time whitened their locks, their steps became less steady as they climbed and descended the stiles than when they first came and there founded an American home. And over these same old stiles they were at last taken to the country church yard, where they and many of the commonwealth builders of the west found their last resting place.

How were the country stiles made? Usually out of the butts or stumps of trees. They were cut or sawed into the different lengths and when set side by side they would make good stepping blocks from one to the other. The lower one was about a foot high, the next two feet, the next three feet and so on for three or five feet until the last one was high enough to enable you to step over the top of the fence and descend on blocks arranged in the same way. Sometimes a few boards were placed over the top of the fence making a small platform between the two highest blocks. In the prairie regions of the great west where timber was scarce and more valuable the butts of logs were not so often used for stiles. Pieces of timber and scantling were driven into the ground to correspond with the height of the butts of the trees and boards nailed on them, thus forming steps.

WHERE STILES WERE NOT.

The use of butts or stumps was more common in the Mississippi river and river valleys, where these streams and their tributaries flowed through heavily wooded countries. Hence in the transmississippi district the old log stiles were very common in Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, Arkansas and Louisiana in the early days. But stiles made of lumber were mostly found in Kansas, Nebraska and the earlier states of the great west in the prairie regions. The plains of the northwest and the cattle raising and agricultural country immediately east of the base of the Rocky mountains, like Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico and parts of Kansas, Nebraska and other states, have had but little of the country stiles, as this newer region became the land of wire fencing.

The scarcity of timber on the plains brought about innovations in the way of conducting lynchings. Before the building of the Union Pacific, when the telegraph poles could be used for lynching purposes, wagon-tongues were sometimes utilized when away from timber. Two wagons would be set facing each other, and their tongues run up to a point, forming an inverted V, and from this apex, thus made, the doomed man would be hanged by the lynchers.

Thus necessity brings about strange customs, but when examined critically there is a rude, practical and sometimes a brutal philosophy for it.

Take the simple question of fences, stiles and gates, and it will illustrate this point. The most of the pioneers in the transmississippi after the Louisiana purchase came from the south. Their influence predominated west of Mississippi until 1849, when the old north and New England started a stream of immigration to the mining districts of California and the Rocky mountains, which has since continued with the settlement of the agricultural regions.

FROM BUTTS TO BOARDS.

Those who followed the migration of Daniel Boone to Missouri were mostly Kentuckians and Virginians, with a goodly number from Tennessee and the Carolinas. These southern immigrants, like their ancestors who crossed the Allegheny mountains, followed the water courses in the transmississippi. Their ancestors had lived mostly in a timbered country and their descendants followed the same custom when they came to the far west. They may have preferred the forests also for the reason that they considered the trees a better protection from the savages, for most of the Indian fighting up to this time had been done in a wooded country. The old stiles and staked and ridered fences were used until the plains were reached at a point where it was no longer profitable to haul them. Then came the board and pole fences, and the board stiles took the place of the butts of trees.

But when the New England immigrant came to the transmississippi to farm, he took more to the prairie country. There are two reasons for this. The southerner had been along the streams ahead of him, and he also thought it better economy to locate 160 acres where he could begin to plow at once and turn the sod, than to spend several years clearing and grubbing out a place in the woods. Here the northern and New England immigrants, like their southern neighbors, showed the characteristics of their ancestors in their lines of immigration.

Western New York has no great river, and neither has Ohio, Indiana nor Illinois, for their territory is divide by streams flowing northerly into the Great Lakes and southerly into the Ohio river. This division of the waters prevented the formation of large steams there.

LINE OF IMMIGRATION.

Their northerly and southerly course caused the line of immigration to cross streams more, while the southern immigrant was more accustomed to follow the water courses. There were exceptions, but this was the general rule. This same rule prevailed with the immigration in the transmississippi when it came for settlement in the agricultural region. I say "settlement," for the old trails to the mining regions followed the streams when possible, but this was immigration in transit.

The Ohio river, soon after leaving Pennsylvania, became a boundary between the north and south, and was common to both sections. The watershed of the Alleghenies sent the streams south of the Ohio river in a westerly and northwesterly direction. The Elk, Great Kanawha, Big Sandy, Kentucky, Green, Cumberland, Tennessee and other streams, and the direction in which they flowed, was in line with the settlement of immigration. They could in the main follow these streams and continue the line of western settlement. The Southern immigrant had the advantage in the march of civilization west, in following the water courses between the Alleghenies and Mississippi, south of the Ohio, to the point where the water-shed turned the streams toward the Gulf of Mexico.

The topography of the country and the history of immigration in the pioneer days west of the Allegheny mountains, show that in the main the lines of immigration north of the Ohio crossed streams, and those south followed the water courses, all of which had much to do in giving different types and characteristics to the farm life of the two sections, leaving out the question of slavery altogether. These traits are illustrated in the mingling and commingling west of the Mississippi. It is seen in so simple a thing as the kind of stile used at the old country farmhouse.

SHOWN BY THE STILE.

To illustrate, a stile made of the butts of trees was more apt to indicate a southern home, and the one made of boards that of a northern immigrant. This was general, but by no means an invariable rule, but the difference is so prominent as to make it a characteristic. In the matter of stiles, gates and fences there is a general and uniform rule in their changes and evolution, and an interesting home-made philosophy, if you please, about it all in the growth and development of the west.

The country stile is now hardly more than a tradition in the Mississippi valley. In its day a narrow path led from the stile to the house. On either side were the kinds of simple flowers your mother or grandmother used to grow and wear in their hair. It was a pretty, old-fashioned custom, too, for a lover to put a rosebud in his sweetheart's hair and with pride see her wear the simple, yet beautiful, adornment. Often a cedar or oak tree spread its branches over the old stile. Returning from church, singing school, dance or some country frolic, the young couple would hitch their horses, and then, sitting on the stiles, talk of love and the future. The moonlight streaming through the overhanging branches was preferable to the candle or tallow dip of the house and a fragrance came from the flowers and meadows.

There is the restless tinkling of the bells in the pastures. The cricket's cheerful chirp is heard. The lightning bug whirls across the path. The whippoorwill adds its note of pleasure and delight from an old scaly bark hickory tree across the road. All nature seems to add its benediction when the two hearts on the old country road stile are plighted for aye and aye.

How much more love and romance is all this than to be swinging on a city gate with your lover and be interrupted at a critical moment by some gamin across the street shouting out: "Break away!"

A QUAKER SOLOMON.

He Solved His Problem by Holding Both Parties for Court.

Philadelphia Record.

The judicial mind of one of the most popular police magistrates in the city was sorely tried the other day by a case that was brought before him from Germantown. A respectable citizen of that place has two sons, one of whom is a hard-working mechanic, while the other is described as a ne'er-do-well. On Saturday night the latter got hold of his father's shoes and wore them off to a ball, much to his parent's indignation.

Early the next morning the other son entered his father's room and asked when the house had been turned into a lodging house, as the ne'er-do-well son, with two unknown men and two girls, was sleeping on the floor in the parlor. Down went the angry parent and kicked the whole gang out into the street. The son swore out a warrant for his arrest on a charge of assault and battery, and the entire party were brought before the magistrate.

The latter, who had strict ideas about family discipline, was greatly perplexed for a time as to what to do, but finally solved the problem by holding the parent in $800 bail for assault and the undutiful son in $400 bail for stealing the old man's shoes.

Why Will You

Allow your health to gradually fail? If you are closely confined indoors with little or no exercise, and desire good health, you must take care of yourself. Use Sulphur Bitters, and you will have a sound mind and a strong body.

SMALL BUT USEFUL THINGS.

The Latest Out in the Way of a Pipe Cleaner.

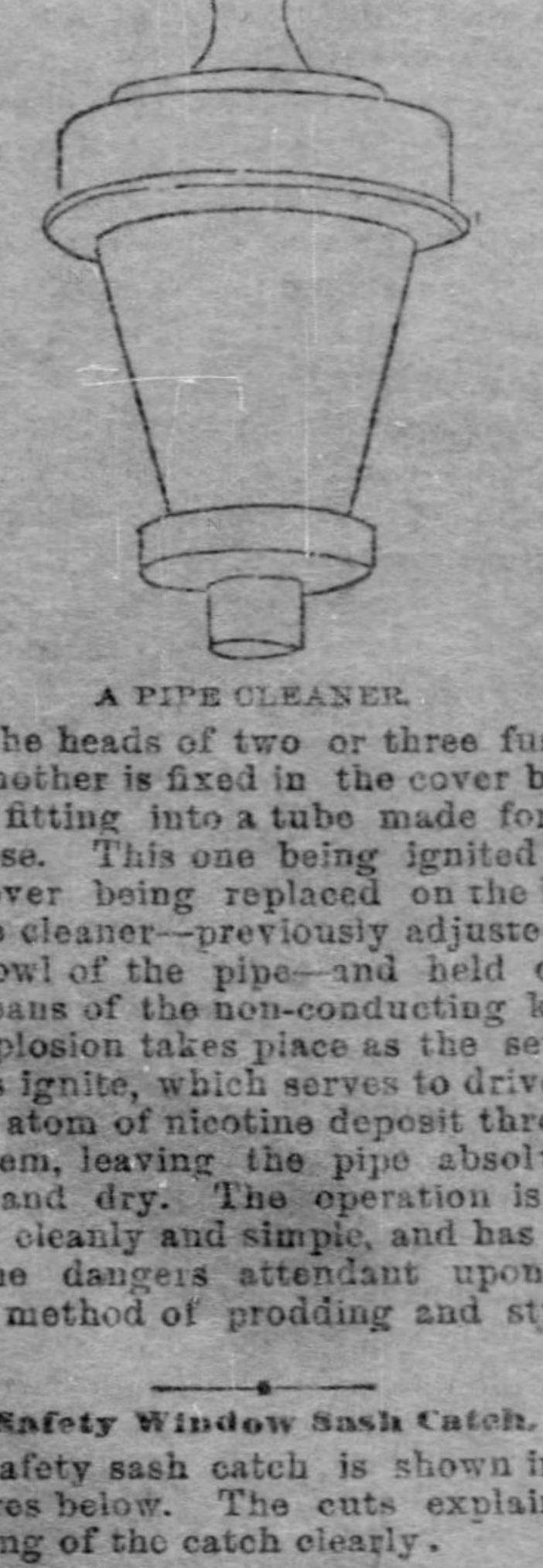
A NOVEL AND NEAT DRAUGHT EXCLUDER.

New Electric Cigar Lighter and Cutter Combined.

PRODUCTS OF INDUSTRY AND SCIENCE

An English novelty in the way of a pipe cleaner has just been sent to this country. A picture of it is shown below.

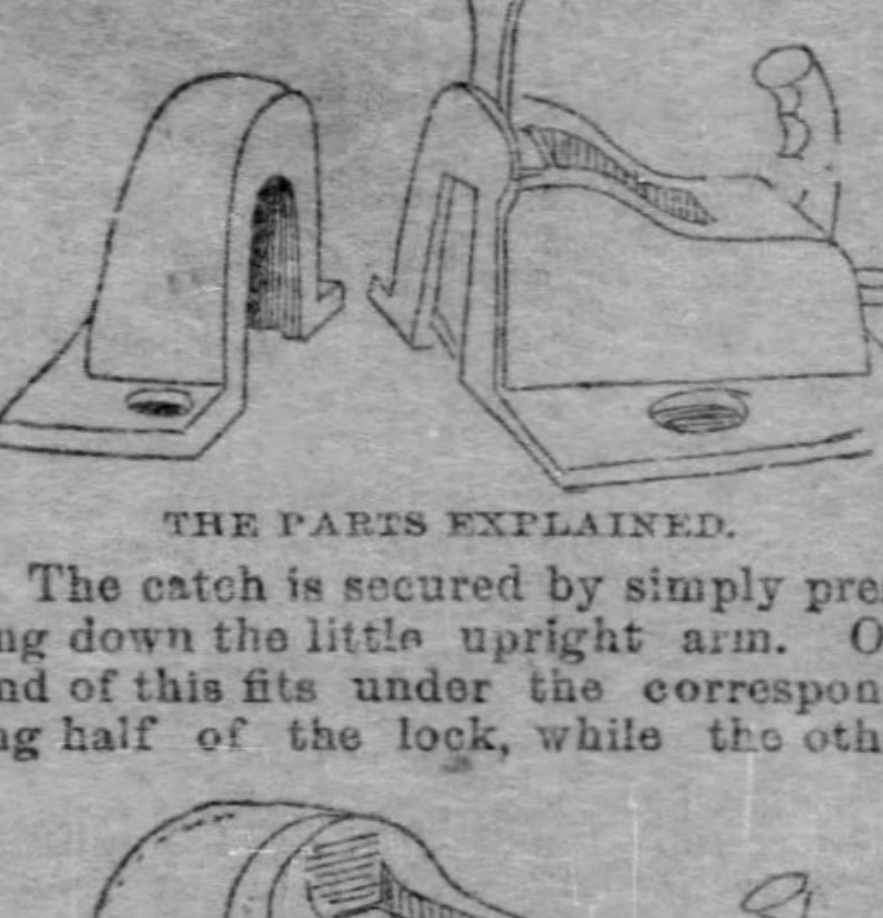
Briefly, the patent consists of a hollow chamber and cover, the bottom being provided with a rubber washer that insures a good fit into the bowl of any sized pipe. The cleaner is charged with the heads of two or three fusees, and another is fixed in the cover by its stem fitting into a tube made for the purpose. This one being ignited and the cover being replaced on the body of the cleaner—previously adjusted to the bowl of the pipe—and held down by means of the non-conducting knob, an explosion takes place as the several fusees ignite, which serves to drive out every atom of nicotine deposit through the stem, leaving the pipe absolutely clean and dry. The operation is perfectly cleanly and simple, and has none of the dangers attendant upon the usual method of prodding and stringing.



A PIPE CLEANER.

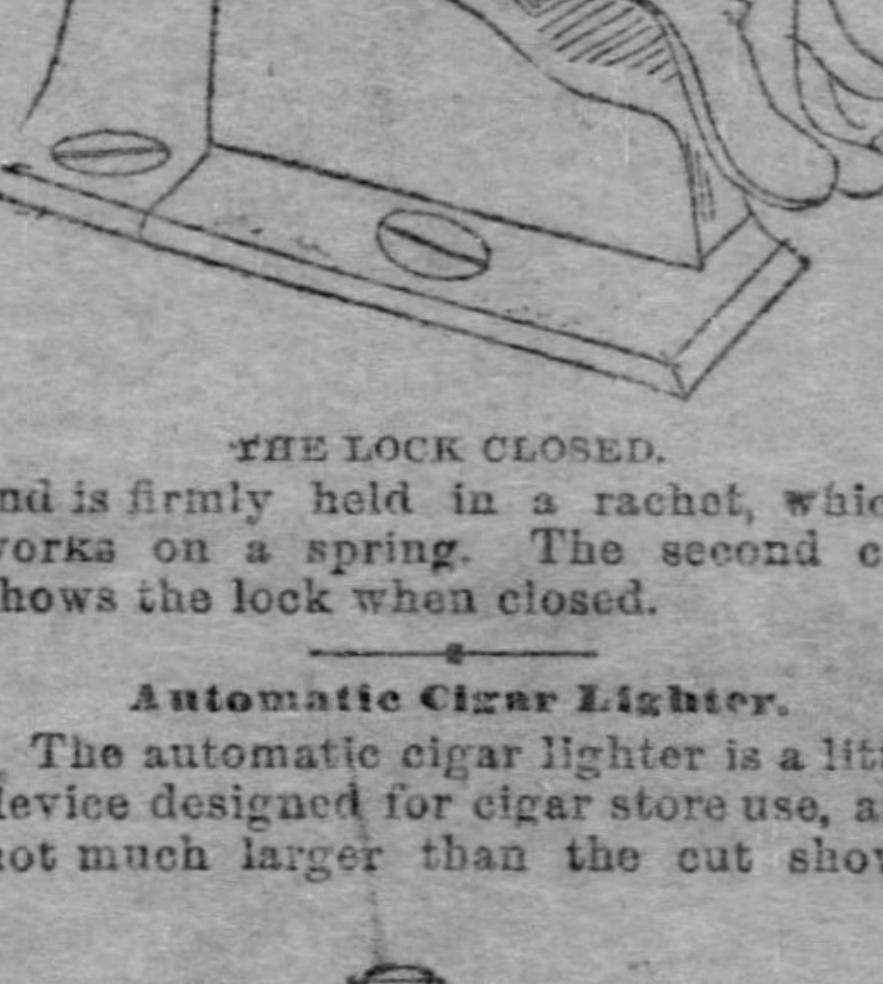
Safety Window Sash Catch.

A safety sash catch is shown in the pictures below. The cuts explain the working of the catch clearly.



THE PARTS EXPLAINED.

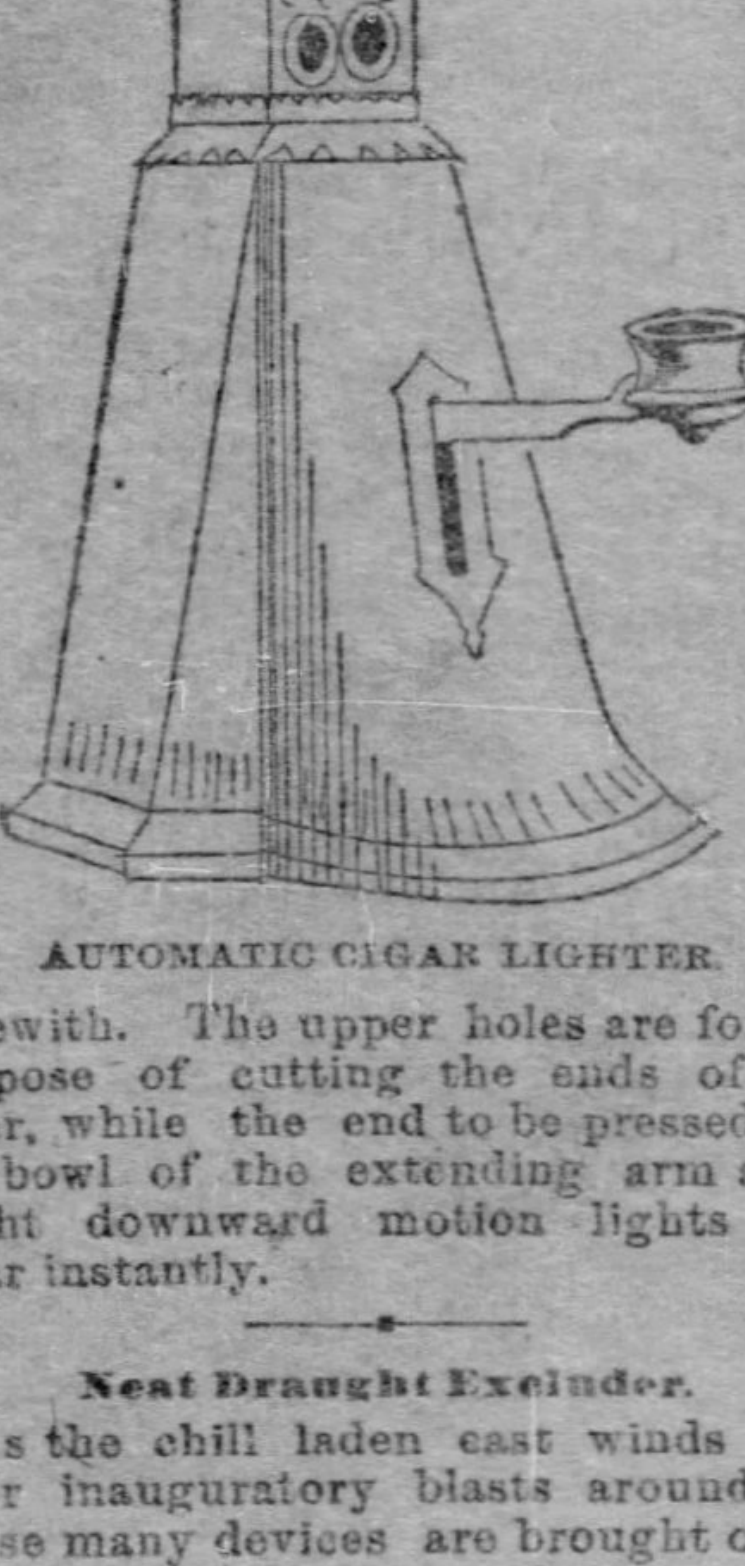
The catch is secured by simply pressing down the little upright arm. One end of this fits under the corresponding half of the lock, while the other end is firmly held in a rachet, which works on a spring. The second cut shows the lock when closed.



THE LOCK CLOSED.

Automatic Cigar Lighter.

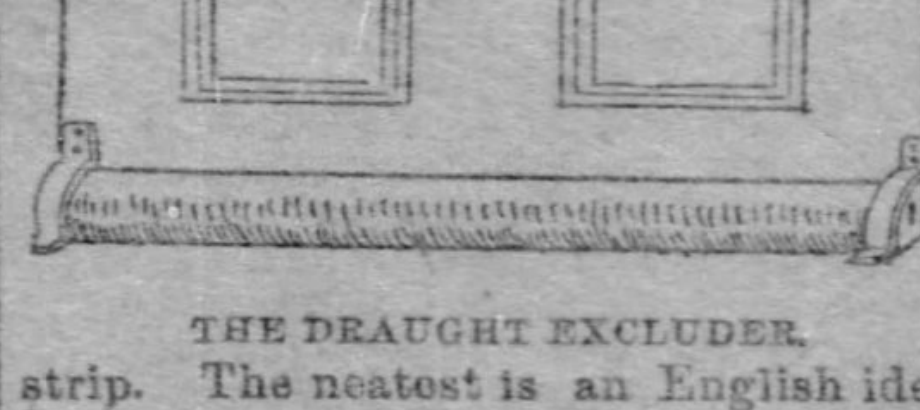
The automatic cigar lighter is a little device designed for cigar store use, and not much larger than the cut shown herewith. The upper holes are for the purpose of cutting the ends of the cigar, while the end to be pressed into the bowl of the extending arm and a slight downward motion lights the cigar instantly.



AUTOMATIC CIGAR LIGHTER.

Neat Draught Excluder.

As the chill laden east winds send their inauguratory blasts around the house many devices are brought out to perform the functions of the weather strip. The neatest is an English idea. It consists of a roller covered with plush or velvet, which revolves between two brass brackets as the door opens and closes, play being allowed to permit of its passage over rug or mat.



THE DRAUGHT EXCLUDER.

A Steam Carriage.

C. L. Simonds, of Lynn, Mass., has made a steam carriage for his own use that will make 10 miles an hour. The carriage weighs only 400 pounds and can carry two persons at a time. In has the appearance of an ordinary carriage in front, except there are no provisions made for a horse. The wheels are of cycle make and are four in number. The hind wheels are 43 inches and the front wheels are 36 inches, with rubber tires. The boiler and engine, set just in the rear of the seat, give the carriage the appearance of a fire engine. The steam generates in what is called a porcupine boiler, which weighs 100 pounds. The steam is made by naphtha flames from three jets. The naphtha is kept in a cylinder, enough to last for seven hours, and there is a water tank that will hold 10 gallons. There is a pump that is automatic in action directly connected with the engine. The steering part consists of a crank wheel on the footboard, so that the engineer can steer and attend to the engine at the same time. The body of the carriage rests on a cradle and three springs. It is easy riding, and allowance has been made for every movement. The shafts are of steel, and can stand all of 1,000 pounds. Mr. Simonds has given the steam carriage a trial already, and it has proved a success. It started off at a 10-mile gait; there was no noise, smoke or trouble whatever.

Runner Skating Without Ice.

Martin T. Mead and S. M. Clemens of San Francisco, are the inventors of the new substitute for ice for skating. Exactly what the ingredients of their compound are they do not choose to say, but the body of it is sulphur. There are four other ingredients. The substance itself is of a pliable and elastic character. The surface is as slippery as ice, and, though of an oily smoothness, will not grease the clothing of those who happen to fall upon it.

"Our company is not organized yet," said one of the partners the other day, "but we have demonstrated that our compound is as good for skating purposes as ice. The plans for the rink are already drawn. The building will be erected in the form of an L. The skating surface will follow the lines of the structure. It will be 275 feet long and 150 feet broad. The lateral shoot will be of the same length, but not so broad.

"The composition will be spread over thin iron plates to the depth of an inch. These plates will rest upon brick buttresses, and underneath, throughout all the area, gas jets will be arranged, fourteen inches apart. These will be used for melting the compound and giving it a new surface when the surface becomes roughened. To melt it will be all that is necessary to accomplish this. The sand and dirt left from the skaters' boots will sink in the lighter liquid, and when the substance hardens again the new surface will be perfectly smooth and clean."

Ernest Westelius, who has won a medal as the champion skater of Scandinavia, and who, with his pirouettes and his intricate doublings and curves on the ice, has skated his way into more or less fame in many countries, has tested the substance and declares that, as a whole, he prefers it to ice, although in the smoothness of the surface there is little difference between the two.

Notes of Industry.

SWEDEN produces about 200,000 tons of coal per annum.

A HYDRAULIC steering apparatus, consisting of a jet of water at each side of the boat worked by two single-acting pumps, has been patented.

TWENTY years ago there were but two or three manufacturers of horsehide leather in this country. The consumption of this leather is large and rapidly increasing.

A MACHINE, designed to separate the soot from the smoke which the fires of manufactories yield, has been invented by a Mr. Elliott, of Birmingham, England, and tried successfully for several months past in the mint there.

A STREET-CLEANING machine, by which the dirt is first swept from the gutter toward the center of the road, and the windrow thus produced is swept upon elevator buckets and discharged into a car held on the machine, the car being carried upon the sweeper to some point for removal to be unloaded or dumped, is new.

TRAPPING CRIMINALS.

A Clever Boatman Turned Them Over to the Authorities.

Contemporary Review.

Two brothers, Cucchi by name, villains of the deepest dye, found the neighborhood of Ajaccio too hot to hold them, and resolved to take refuge in Sartene. They found a small boat upon the beach and desired the owner to put out to sea. "Impossible," said the man, "the boat is too small for such a voyage, and would certainly founder." "Do as you are bid," said the Cucchi, covering him with their guns.

Under these circumstances, the boatman had no alternative; so he got in, and they pushed out to sea. But the waves were high, and by a little dexterous management he contrived to make his boat rock in such a fashion that the bandits became violently sick. "You see, I was right," he coolly remarked, when his passengers seemed sufficiently reduced; "you will certainly be drowned if we go on thus. You had much better let me put you ashore, and go back for a stronger and better boat." "So be it!" gasped the bandits. "Oh, anything is better than this!"

They were put on shore, and in due time the boatman returned with a larger boat, but at the bottom of it lay four gendarmes disguised as sailors, and the brothers Cucchi were taken before they had time to discover the trick.

Big-Horned Sheep Returning.

The big-horned mountain sheep are beginning to return to the rugged country along Asotin creek, in Washington. Within the last few years there has been very little hunting in that section by the Indians, and the sheep have been given a chance to increase. If left alone a little while longer this species of game would again become as numerous as it was before visited by a disease about 15 years ago, which had disastrous effects.

Nothing On Earth Will

MAKE HENS LAY

LIKE

Sheridan's Condition Powder!

KEEPS YOUR CHICKENS

Strong and Healthy; Prevents all Disease.

Good for Moulting Hens.

It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. In quantity costs tenth of a cent a day. No other one-fourth as strong. Strictly a medicine. "One large can saved me $40; send six more to prevent Roup," says one customer. **If you can't get it send to us. Ask first.** Sample for 25 cts. in stamps, five packs $1. Large 2 1-4 lb. can, by mail, $1.20. Six large cans, $5, express prepaid. Sample copy of **The Best Poultry Paper** sent free. Farm-Poultry one year (price 50c.) and large can $1.50. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

IN HISTORIC OLD LONDON.

Monuments of the Metropolis on the Thames.

RELICS OF THE ROMANS EASILY FOUND.

One of the Ancient Gates Has Been Left Standing.

THE VARYING FORTUNES OF A BIG CITY

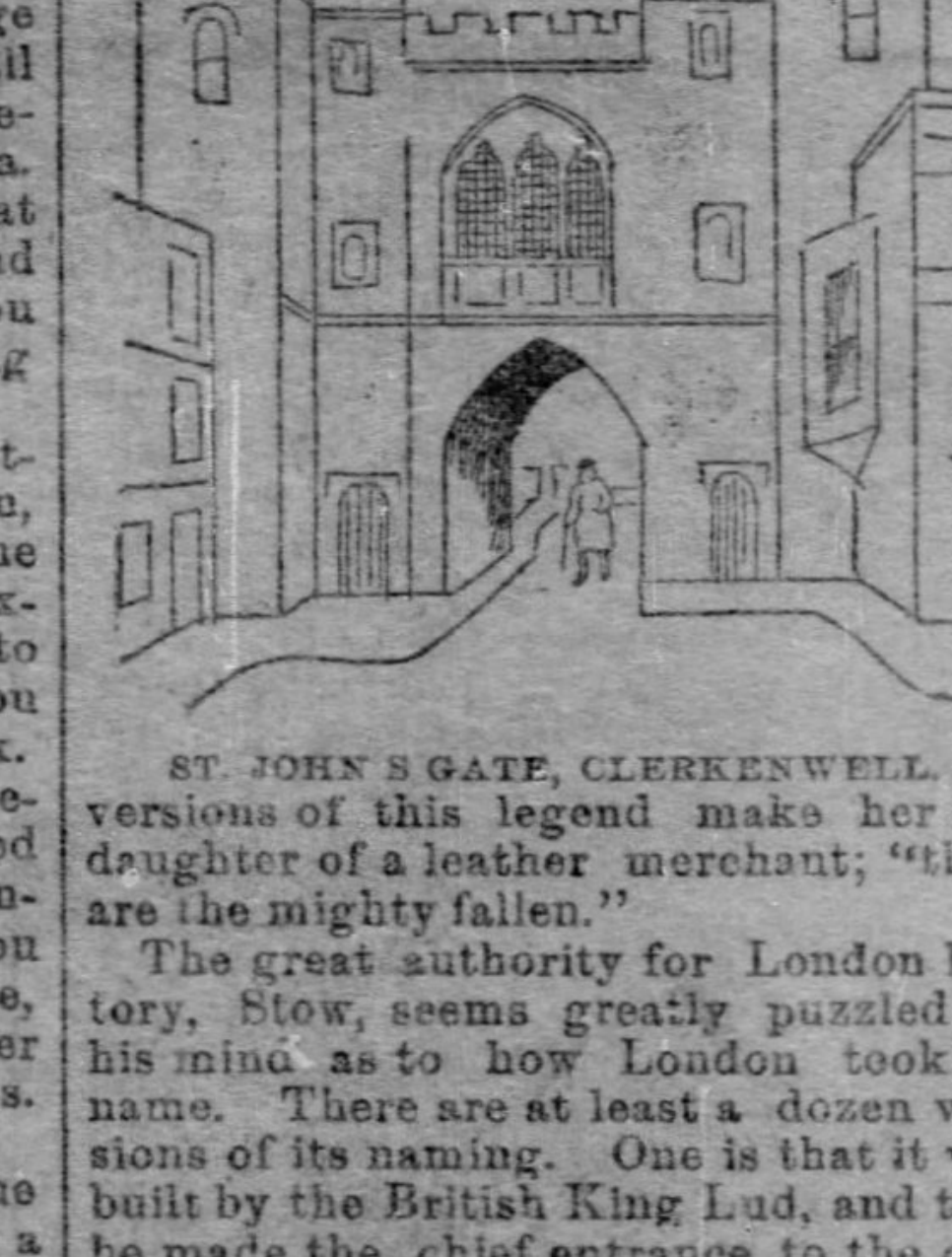
LONDON contains more historic interest for the English-speaking peoples than any other city in the world. If the child who complains that English history is dry and uninteresting could take a few object lessons from London's historic piles and monuments, history would become a living page. No other city has retained side by side with its modern growth its old institutions and customs in such a state of preservation.

You may trace with ease the old Landurum of the Roman occupation, with its walled fortress near the present London bridge. You can follow up the growth of the city with the enlargement of its walls, and the building of that masterpiece of Norman architecture, the Tower, and carrying on your historic research until you reach the present century, you will find the present limits of the city are still on the same lines as the old Romans thought and planned for. There were only two entrances to the city in the time of the Romans, remains of one of which have recently been found at the juncture of Ermyn street and Vicinal way, and the stones, with their rich carvings, may now be seen in the Guildhall museum.

PART OF LONDON WALL FROM ST. GILES CHURCHYARD.

The museum is one of the sights that every American visitor should see; the remains of Roman London preserved there are in most perfect preservation. There are intricate tesselated pavements, highly ornamented vases and earthenware and of late years a number of statues of the finest periods of Roman art have been found in dredging the Thame, and added to the collection. Several busts of Hadrian were found as well as full-sized statues of Mercury, Apollo and Jupiter. Part of Walling street, which was the Roman highway from London to Chester, is still extant as a London street. Outside the London limits the Northwestern railway have laid their lines on the route of old Walling street, and have thus secured one of the finest roadbeds in the kingdom.

There is a legend that Helena, mother of Constantine, built the walls and founded the citadel. If she personally superintended her work she must have led a busy life, for we hear of her many pilgrimages to Jerusalem to recover the cross, and her indefatigable labors in finding sacred manuscripts. Later versions of this legend make her the daughter of a leather merchant; "thus are the mighty fallen."



ST. JOHN'S GATE, CLERKENWELL.

The great authority for London history, Stow, seems greatly puzzled in his mind as to how London took its name. There are at least a dozen versions of its naming. One is that it was built by the British King Lud, and that he made the chief entrance to the city Ludgate. This is certainly ingenious, but no sign of a Roman gate in that neighborhood has been found; it savors of the "fact to fit the name." Stow has a plausible theory that as Lhong means a ship in British, London meant a ship's road.

In 839 London was destroyed by the Danes, but the chronicler tells us "the noble King Alfred honorably restored the city." The city wall was gradually enlarged, and numerous gates were cut through it. Aldersgate, Cupplegate, Aldgate and Billingsgate mark these entrances to the city. The only gate now in existence since Temple Bar was pulled down, five years ago, is St. John's gate, Clerkenwell.

This monument of old-time London has been restored, and was opened in June of this year by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. It is all that remains of the fine monastry of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, the chivalrous order that fought so gallantly in the Crusades. Dr. Johnson's fame is intimately connected with its upper chamber, for here was the publishing office of Edward Cave, and the learned doctor made his first essays in journalistic work in the "Gentleman's Magazine." Many hours would Johnson spend there correcting proofs of the articles written for Cave, with strict injunctions from that worthy to disappear behind the screen if any fine company arrived. The chambers are now the headquarters of the St. John's Ambulance, which carries on the noble crusade against sickness and poverty, which is so needed in this nineteenth century.

MONASTERIES AND ABBEYS.

The various orders of monks or friars in the city had large foundations on or near the wall; Temple Bar, the flourishing monastery of the far-famed Knights Templars, the abbey of the "Poor Clares" or "Sorores Minores," which has given its name to the street, the "Minories," leading to the tower, and the foundation of St. Helen's, which is still in good preservation, and contains many quaint and curious monuments.

The city was under the church government in the days of the Normans, and in Henry I.'s time the whole of the country was also granted to the church, so that the suburbs owe their present condition to the government of the church, not of the city. The ecclesiastical foundations were very rich, and they spent much of their money in building beautiful churches and minsters. London might, with as much justice as Brooklyn, be called the "City of Churches;" it is partly owing to its great number of churches that the geography of London streets is so difficult. The roads are forced to wind round the churches, and from the main streets you get circuitous alleys connecting them. In one of the busiest thoroughfares, the Strand, there are two fine old churches, which certainly add greatly to the beauty of the street, but sadly impede the traffic.

Tracing the history of London from the Plantaganets' time to our own, we find it was the epitome of the nation's history.

During Henry I.'s reign London was very prosperous, but during the civil war, in Stephen's time, it suffered very much.

Brilliant were the pageants that London streets saw in the Tudor and Stuart times. The noblemen vied with each other in building stately palaces, and London became the center of folly and fashion. There are more palaces in this city than in Verona, Florence, Venice and Genoa together. These city palaces were at no time fortresses; the only fortified place was the White tower. The gates of the palace led into a spacious court. Clifford's inn and Lincoln's inn show this.

The fire burnt down many of these palaces, and many more were defaced and mutilated till they should conform to the modern idea of a shop.

CURIOUS RECORDS.

There are many curious records kept of these times. Every house from the moor on the east of the city to the river Thames was furnished with a rake at the city's expense to prevent a small estuary of the Thames from becoming polluted; and four persons were sworn in in solemn state before the warden in the Guildhall to sieze pigs found wandering in the streets.

Everything that pertained to the city was regulated by the warden, or some other of the king's officers. The number of servants in the retinue of a noble might not exceed 600. The dress of the various classes was carefully prescribed even to the length of the turned up toe of their shoes.

THE M. P.'S HAT.

Rules for the Headgear of the English Legislators.

Harper's Magazine.

The first thing that strikes the visitor to the house of commons is that—here also it is exceptional among the legislatures of the world—the house of commons permits its members to retain their hats during the sitting. Indeed, it is the rule to wear, and the exception not to wear the hat. Mr. Gladstone never wears his hat—there have been exceptions—nor did Mr. Smith, the late respected leader in the house of commons on the conservative side; nor did Disraeli, nor does Mr. Balfour nor Sir Charles Russell. A member, however, can keep his hat on only when he is in his seat. If he rises to speak, he, of course, takes off his hat; if he rises to leave his seat and go out of the house, he has to take off his hat; so long as he remains standing in any part of the house he has to keep off his hat.

There are some of the older members who, even when they lean over their seats to converse with a member on the bench in front of them, take off their hats. And it is usual, too, when a member interjects an observation across the floor to take it off. It was also the invariable custom, when a member was referred to, that he should raise his hat, but this rule is falling into desuetude.

A Murderous Currant Bush.

An old black walnut tree that was cut down in Flatbush, Long Island, a few days ago, is believed to have been killed by a currant bush. The tree was found to have a hole four feet in diameter extending from the roots through its center to the first of its branches. At the first branch a red currant bush had thrived for many years, and it is thought that the bush had found its nourishment in the heart of the tree, sapping its life away.

500,000 Elevator Riders.

Five hundred thousand men are estimated to ride in the elevators of New York city every day.

Three Months for 30 Cents.

Send us thirty cents and get the great SEMI-WEEKLY POST for three months on trial.

NOTHING STANDS AS HIGH, as a remedy for every womanly ailment, as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Here is the proof. It's the *only* medicine for women so certain in its effects that it can be *guaranteed*. In every case, if it doesn't benefit or cure, your money is returned. Can anything else, though it may be better for a tricky dealer to sell, be "just as good" for you to buy?

"Favorite Prescription" is an invigorating, restorative tonic, a soothing and strengthening nervine, and a complete cure for all the functional derangements, painful disorders, and chronic weaknesses peculiar to the sex.

For young girls just entering womanhood; for women at the critical "change of life"; for women approaching confinement; nursing mothers; and *every* woman who is "run-down," tired, or overworked—it is a special, safe, and certain help.

If you have an incurable case of Catarrh, the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will pay you $500 cash. They believe that they can *cure* you.

TOUGH ON THE ESCORT.

He Had Only Seven Cents With Which to Pay Fare for Two.

Philadelphia Record.

A sensitive young gentleman, residing in the northwest section, invited a young lady residing in the same square to the theater a night or two ago. After the play they took a crowded Columbia avenue car to return home. Just before the conductor came around the young man discovered to his dismay that, through some trifling miscalculation, he had only 7 cents left.

With great presence of mind, after learning that his companion had no change, he gave her 5 cents, and telling her that he must get off to get a $20 bill changed, and would rejoin her by the next car at Ridge avenue, he pushed his way to the platform and jumped off. Speeding to the nearest cigar store he purchased two cigars and borrowed three cents, the polite proprietor declining to accept his gold-rimmed eye-glasses as security.

He sprung on the next car and found his young lady waiting on the corner of Ridge avenue and Twenty-third street; but she had neglected to ask for a pass up the Ridge avenue line, and so they concluded, as it was only a little over a mile further, they would walk home, he explaining on the way the impossibility of getting a $20 bill changed at that hour of the night.

They Will Certainly Be Disappointed

Wheeling Register.

Republican politicians would like to see the country ruined just now. They have done their best for the past quarter of a century to that end; but the country isn't in that business now.

They Might Be Reduced.

Warren (Pa.) Ledger.

It looks to a man up a tree that the laws and regulations providing for the payment of speed bounties to ship builders could be overhauled without injury to public interests.

The Woods Are Full of Them.

Altoona Tribune.

Perhaps the scurviest individual on earth is the man who tries to persuade his sweetheart that he worships her, and who, a few months after she has become a wife, treats her with brutal cruelty.

Seems to Be About a Stand-Off.

Sharon (Pa.) Record.

Little Benny Harrison says he is "not worrying about re-election to the presidency." That's good. And the people are not worrying about Benny. That's better.

LEWIS M. EDMUNDS, South Hartwick, N. Y.

BOILS, CARBUNCLES AND TORTURING ECZEMA, Completely Cured!

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South Hartwick, N. Y.

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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1893.

FLORIDA has undertaken on its own account to solve the tramp problem, which is a very serious one this winter for the warm climates. When they find a tramp nowadays in the Everglade state they take him before the nearest police justice and offer him his choice of alternatives—either to go to work on the East Coast Line railroad at $1 25 per diem or go to jail for three months. They offer him work at remunerative wages, a free ticket to the glories of the Florida climate and the land of flowers, or, if he is indisposed for that, quarters in a Florida jail, to which a northern workhouse is something of a paradise. The Florida tramps are either an industrious or immigrating class as the situation stands.

WHAT a choice addition Hawaii would make to the American union. According to the census of 1890 there were then, in a population of 89,990, voters to the number of 13,593. Of these 8,777 were natives and 2,091 were Portuguese, unnaturalized, though voters. Only 637 were Americans, and less than 1,000 were half-castes and Hawaiian-born foreigners, while "the other foreign-born element" numbered less than 1,200. The Japanese are not voters, but if made so in the same ratio as the Portuguese would number 3,000. The natives would still constitute more than half the voting population of 16,500. If the intelligence and wealth of Hawaii are represented by the American, German, British, French and "Hawaiian-born foreign" voters, these would number less than 1,700, or barely one-tenth of the electorate. The American people have all the race problems they need care for without going 2,000 miles away out in the Pacific ocean in search of others.

THE servant girl problem takes on a new shape in a plan presented by Mrs. JOHN SHERWOOD, a noted writer on domestic and household questions, as well as what constitutes the "best form" in everything. Mrs. SHERWOOD is calling women together in New York city drawing rooms and unfolding plans for the alleviation of misery to which the modern household is subject. She proposes to establish servants' settlements in the various cities, and graduate domestics therefrom as though it were a university or young ladies' finishing school or commercial college, giving them degrees specifying their excellence in the various departments of household work. This is admirable in theory, but how will it be in practice? What is to be done for the education and training of the mistress? She is sometimes lacking in the virtues of good housekeeping or in the knowledge of direction and the gift of good common sense fully as much as the maid. Her case should certainly receive attention, or Mrs. SHERWOOD's work will not be half done.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.

The sharp contention between the house of commons and the lords on the employers' limited liability bill did the Gladstone Liberals much good at the parliamentary election the other day in a contested district, where they carried their candidate for the house of commons by a satisfactory majority. The position of the lords has arrayed against the Conservative party the entire trades union sentiment of Great Britain, and that going one way is a powerful influence at elections.

The employers' liability bill, as its title indicates, fixes the liability of employers when employes are injured, and makes certain changes in the old act for the greater protection and safety of employes. Under the new bill the employer is answerable to the employe for the negligence of any of his workmen; formerly it was only for the negligence of the foreman. In America the courts generally hold against recovery when the injuries result from the carelessness of a fellow-workman. Under the English law as it stands the employe can recover, when injured, three years' wages as the maximum limit; but the new bill sets no limit to the damages. Now he must sue within six months; under the new bill within six years. Employers can now "contract out" and escape responsibility by subscribing to accident funds, but under the new bill they cannot "contract out." Now employers are not liable for injury to the health of employes, but under the pending bill they are liable.

The contest between the lords and the Liberals mainly is on the "contract out" provision of the old law which the lords insist on retaining in the new one. This, which would nullify the law, the Gladstone government refuses to accept, and the issue is deemed a happy one for the Liberal party, as it will bring it much needed aid from the working classes.

The legislation proposed by the Gladstone government for the benefit of workingmen by this liability bill is away ahead of anything that has been favored in this country. The suggestion of such a law would bring the fat-fried protectionists to the legislature in a great protesting column. Our laws are defective in respect of employers' liability by the fact that they are not well settled, and there is a great deal of judge-made law on the subject which by no means leans toward the protection of workingmen. Free trade England sets us an example in this respect. That is, if anything good can come out of the land of GLADSTONE, COBDEN and BRIGHT.

THAT MINORITY REPORT.

It is a pitiable exhibit that while the brightest men on the Republican side of the house constitute the minority of the committee on ways and means, yet in their report on the reform tariff bill the argument rises but little above the slang-whanging of the partisan press. The Democrats can well afford to rest their case on the reports of Chairman WILSON and Secretary CARLISLE, as against everything that has yet entered the domain of argument in opposition to tariff reform.

The report to which Messrs. REED, DALZELL and others append their names starts out by affirming that most absurd and riddled of arguments, or rather assertions, that the "foreigner pays the tax." MCKINLEY apparently had a monopoly of this folly, but these shining lights also adopt it. Speaking of the reduction of taxes by taking off the duties on raw materials, with the corresponding reduction on the manufactured product, the report says: "The larger part of the burden of taxation is transferred from foreigners and brought to our own citizens." There's MCKINLEY's patented absurdity. By "transferred" is meant the reduction or repeal of taxes on the necessaries of life, and making good the resulting deficit in the revenues by taxes on playing cards, cosmetics, on incomes from corporations, on inheritances, and by an increase of the whisky tax.

The minority report also objects to changes to ad valorem taxes or levies on values rather than bulk or weight. But it ignores the fact that these same ad valorem taxes are found in every schedule of the McKinley law. Fifty per cent of the McKinley taxes are ad valorem or mixed specific and ad valorem. If the taxes on values rather than size are so unjust, why did not MCKINLEY adhere to specific taxes in his law? The fact is no customs law has ever been framed in this country, from the first tariff of 1789 down to the Wilson bill, that did not use both specific and ad valorem forms of taxation, and it is an impossibility to frame a tariff law without resorting to both specific and ad valorem taxes. MCKINLEY made a new use of these composite taxes as a cover to hide heavy taxes on articles of necessity used by the poor and light taxes on the luxuries of the rich.

The minority report criticises the Democrats for bringing forward a bill that does not make "a straightforward, manly attempt" to carry out the revenue only pledges of the party. In other words, after denouncing the Wilson bill as a free trade measure, ruinous to the interests of the country and especially destructive of manufacturing interests, the minority finds fault that it is not a bill for "revenue only," but is in a certain measure protective. This is true, and still it is a reform bill. The McKinley law imposes an average of taxes on dutiable articles of 50 per cent, while the Wilson bill, after admitting raw materials free of duty, cuts down the average of customs taxation to 30 per cent. It is protective to that extent, for has not JOHN SHERMAN said that every penny of duty laid on importations is protective to the extent of the duty? Still the Wilson bill is a trust-killer, and that is where it hurts the Republicans.

We have only space to refer to one item cited by the minority, and that relates to the reduction of the duty on steel rails from $13 44 per ton to 25 per cent, or about $5 a ton. The report admits that the $13 44 duty "might be safely reduced," but charges that the 25 per cent reduction "is indefensible." And pray why? The Republican platform demanded as the measure of protection the difference between the wages abroad and at home. On steel rails the Harrison administration reported to congress that the difference was $3 78 a ton. The Wilson bill concedes a duty on steel rails $1 22 in excess of that demanded by the Republican national platform, to say nothing of the advantage of $2 50 a ton in freight, insurance, etc.

It is a notorious fact that the steel rail industry is now controlled by a trust, limiting production, fixing prices and, to a great extent, wages. The trust price is $24 a ton, and the cost of rails at the five trust mills that have attained the highest limit of cheap production is not believed to exceed $16 a ton. The steel rail trust, as alleged by the *Iron Age* of the 7th inst., has filed in court an agreement to pay the Pennsylvania and Maryland steel mills the sum of $380,000, conditioned that they will shut down on the production of steel rails during 1894. They have already done so, discharging 3,000 hands.

And yet the minority of the committee claims the reduction of the duty on steel rails "is indefensible." It appears to be big enough to foster and maintain a trust, and this fact, when it comes out in all its details in the coming debate, may induce a further reduction of the duties on steel rails down to $3 78, which is the exact figure set down by the Republican national platform as affording all the protection that is proper or necessary.

TOO ACTIVE FOR THE CRANK.

Wealthy Silas Walbridge Wards Off a Murderous Assault.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 25.—A crank attempted to kill Silas O. Walbridge, a wealthy real estate dealer, in his office to-day. He had been loitering around the building until he saw Mr. Walbridge enter his office, following him in. As Walbridge turned to the hatrack he was hit over the head with a piece of rubber pipe, in which was concealed a stick of solder. The two men grappled, and Mr. Walbridge, who is about 60 years old, finally got the weapon away from his assailant. The crank fled through the door, and was lost in the crowd of holiday shoppers outside. Mr. Walbridge's head was badly cut and weakened by loss of blood. He was taken to his home. Detectives are scouring the city for the assailant, but he has as yet succeeded in eluding capture. His motive was evidently murder and robbery.

IF you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, do not be persuaded to take any other. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla, which possesses peculiar curative power.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all liver ills, biliousness, jaundice, indigestion, sick headache

MADE MISERABLE.

Nobel, the Inventor of Dynamite, Shocked at Recent Outrages.

HE IS BUT A PEACEFUL SCIENTIST.

The Great Explosive Was Intended to Benefit Mankind.

NO BLAME FOR THE ORIGINATOR

PARIS, Dec. 24.—One of the most miserable and regretful of mortals, each time a dynamite outrage breaks forth, killing helpless men, women and children by its diabolical force, so infernally administered, is Alfred Nobel, the Swedish inventor of dynamite.

His sole intention was for the benefit o mankind. His invention he intended should be use for piercing tunnels, cutting through isthmuses, extracting minerals, blasting rocks, etc. That he should have put into the hands of human fiends a new method of extinction, as thorough and villainous as ever was conceived by mortal man or devil, never occurred to him.

Nobel is a man of 55 years of age, of medium height, thin, with a round face, a spare, short beard, gray-blue eyes, quick and keen, and a bright, vigorous manner, which is eminently convincing and agreeable. He is charmingly affable and a great talker, but quiet and unassuming, and free from affectation.

Besides his invention of "Nobel's gelatine," as it is called, there also exists a powder of his creation.

One day a major-general made the remark that an army whose self-defense was devoid of the smoke accompanying the explosion of its ammunition would be master of a tremendous advantage over the enemy, as they then could see the state of the enemy's ranks both on and after opening fire.

Immediately all the inventers set to work to invent a smokeless powder. Monsieur Nobel's powder finally won the day, having been universally accepted as the best. It is patented, and fashioned in such a manner that its swiftness augments progressively.

A CHEERY WORKER.

Nobel in winter lives among his palms and orange blossoms at San Remo, and works cheerily in his laboratory, as cheerily as though his invention were not a deadly one and might, under adverse circumstances, blow him into smithereens. His summers he spends in Switzerland, or else skirting the coast in his yacht. Spring sometimes finds him in Paris, where he remains only long enough in his beautiful hotel near the Bois de Boulogne to regulate his affairs. Then off he goes to some quiet spot where he can work. His motto is: "No interruptions." He has neither wife nor children. His only relative is a nephew, who is the owner of vast petroleum wells on the borders of the Caspian sea, where he sustains against the Rothschilds a constant war.

Nobel is pacific because his country, Sweden, is pacific. He has lived in St. Petersburg, and is accustomed to a freedom of speech which is unusual and totally unknown in France, where words serve only to push the inevitable action which follows to greater heights or depths. He is cosmopolitan and has friends all over the world, in Moscow, London, Rome and Paris. He looks upon international struggles objectively, as one would judge from a height totally unknown to poor, struggling humanity itself. Unconsciously he lives over the heads of those very masses into whose hands he has, without the least conception of its possible misuse, placed so deadly a weapon of war or of vengeance.

ABSORBED IN BIG DREAMS.

His life is absorbed in bigger dreams than ever troubled them, and he is as incapable of understanding the world which has put such a wrong interpretation upon his work as that world would be to follow him into all the intricacies of his invention.

Suddenly a dynamite outrage bursts upon his sunny horizon, that horizon which contends against the shadow of war from its intense desire to force the possibility of bloodshed to the fore. Tender women and little helpless children lie dead beneath the abuse of the very weapon he has put into their hands, the weapon he intended so fully should be used with intelligence and moderation for the benefit, solely for the benefit of mankind.

He knows none of the misery which has no reason in it; he does not understand riot and bloodshed; he knows nothing of human nature at war with itself and others. His idea has been to create such horror of destruction that men will shrink away appalled; why they have not been appalled he can not, will not understand.

And can we blame him? There are those who demand the name of the creator of dynamite that they may crown him with vituperation and contempt. Why? Because of the terrible uses to which it has been put? Deplore the invention of steam then because it has been used to fashion daggers, or the sun because people die of sunstroke. There is no doubt, notwithstanding all past, present and future contingencies, that one of the greatest benefactors of mankind is Monsieur Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite.

Chinese and Pidgeon-English.

Washington Post.

There is no such thing as a Chinese language any more than there is a European language. A Canton man cannot understand an Amoy man, and I have seen two Chinamen sitting together with a third one acting as an interpreter. Pidgeon-English is the common tongue of commerce. It has a vocabulary of less than a thousand words, but is sufficiently flexible to answer any purpose.

Birds and Their Tails.

Long-legged birds have short tails. A bird's tail serves as a rudder during the act of flight. When birds are provided with long legs these are stretched directly behind when the bird is flying, and so act as a rudder.

WHEN the mucous surfaces of the bronchia are sore and inflamed, Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant will afford prompt relief. For breaking up a cold or subduing a cough, you will find in it a certain remedy.

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GRIEVED OVER HIS WIFE.

And Millionaire Marstelear Went Off to Blow His Brains Out.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—L. H. Marstelaer aged 50 years, a retired dry goods merchant and a millionaire, was found dead in an empty flat this morning, at 655 Boulevard. He had committed suicide by shooting.

Mr. Marstelaer had been a member of the wholesale dry goods firm of Dunham, Buckley & Co., of Broadway, until he retired two years ago and went to live with his wife at 251 West Ninety-second street. He owned the building and also one of the large flat houses adjoining. Three years ago the Marstelaers, having no children of their own, adopted a young girl. She is at present in a boarding school at Bedford Park. In April last Mrs. Marstelaer died. She is spoken of as having been a most estimable woman. Since that time Mr. Marstelaer had not been himself. His sister went to keep house for him. She endeavored to divert his mind from his loss but failed.

Her death seemed like a pall over him. He grew despondent and often said to his sister: "I will soon follow her." Of late he has been even more despondent, and expressed himself as tired of living. He was not seen alive after 10 o'clock in the morning. When he did not return Thursday night relatives and friends made a search for him. After a hunt in vain the matter was reported to the police of the West One Hundredth street station.

To-day, a man-of-all-work, employed as janitor in Mr. Marstelaer's flat, went to repair a broken pipe and discovered the body. He had shot himself in the mouth. Near the body was a note, which read: "My dear wife is gone; I am going too. May God forgive me for this act. It is more than I can bear." A physician who was called gave it as his opinion that death had occurred 48 hours before. It is believed that Mr. Marstelaer killed himself shortly after he left home Thursday morning.

A TILT OVER JUDGE LONG.

HIS ATTORNEY HOT ABOUT THE SUSPENDED PENSION.

Arguments on the Case Completed and a Decision Next Week.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Arguments in the application of Judge Long, of Michigan, for a mandamus to compel the commissioner of pensions to restore his former pension rating were concluded in the district supreme court to-day. The closing argument was made by Attorney Frank A. Baker, of Detroit, in behalf of Judge Long. The argument was largely technical. He, however, characterized the policy of the present administration of the pension bureau as scandalous and shameful. The commissioner, he said, acted not only hastily but unlawfully.

He referred to rule 54 of the pension regulations, prohibiting suspensions without 60 days' notice, which he argued had been overlooked by the commissioner. He explained that a mandamus had been asked on Commissioner Lochren instead of the pension agent at Detroit because the latter was not within the jurisdiction of the supreme court of the District of Columbia. He contended that there was no law authorizing a suspension in cases like that of Judge Long, and that there had been no due process of law taken in his case. He scored the commissioner for his statement that a person in accepting a pension accepts it as a charity.

"It is a debt," said he, "and it is not intended that one man shall have the power to cut off a pension. There is no doubt that the action of the bureau in suspending pensions shocked the morals of the country. The act passed by congress on Thursday, prohibiting suspension without 30 days' notice, was due to the lawless acts of the present commissioner."

A tilt took place between the counsel at the conclusion of the argument. Assistant Attorney-General Whitney asserted that Attorney Baker had garbled the reading of a clause qualifying a pension rule. Mr. Baker retorted quite sharply, and Attorney Hopkins rose and remarked that he was surprised and sorry that counsel for the commissioner had felt so much ill will to the opposing counsel and had accused them of speaking falsely as well as of garbling rules. The court was then adjourned to next Tuesday, when Justice Bradley will render his decision. Whatever the decision may be it is expected that an appeal to the supreme court of the United States will be taken.

BISMARCK IN PARIS.

The Real Conqueror of France Seemed Sad.

Blackwood's Magazine.

I recognized many faces that I had got to know at Versailles during the siege. I saw Meiningens and Hohenzollerns, and Altenburgs and Lippes, and Reuss, and Pless and Shoenburgs, Waldecks, Wiods, Hohenlohes, and Mecklenburgs, and other names that are written large in the chronicles of the Fatherland.

And as I went on looking, my eyes fell on to the front rank, and the fourth man in that rank was—Bismarck.

His right hand was twisted into his horse's mane; his helmeted head hung down upon his chest, so low that I could perceive nothing of his face except the tip of his nose and the ends of his mustache. There he sat, motionless, evidently in deep thought. After I had watched him for a couple of minutes—I need scarcely say that, having discovered him, I ceased to look at anybody else—he raised his head slowly and fixed his eyes on the top of the arch, which was just in front of him, some 80 yards off. In that position he remained, once more motionless, for a while.

I did my best—he was only the thickness of three horses from me—to make out the expression of his face, which was then fully exposed to me; but there was no marked expression on it. At that moment of intense victory, when all was won, inside surrendered Paris, with the whole world thinking of him, he seemed indifferent, fatigued, almost sad.

KEEPING FOREFATHERS DAY.

Vice-President Stevenson Helped the Congregational Club to Do It.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Vice-President Stevenson was the leading orator at the annual banquet held here to-night to commemorate "Forefathers day." He responded to the toast, "Sons of the Pilgrims in the Nation." Said he: "In the vast area stretching westward from the Alleghenies to the ocean the hands of the Pilgrims' decendents have aided in carving out new states—in establishing upon permanent foundation the public defences—in developing the great natural resources and causing, as if by magic, cities to spring into being. May we not abide in the belief that whatever dangers to our country the future may disclose the men with whom Plymouth Rock is the shibboleth will stand the bulwark of all that we hold most dear in our government, its institutions and its laws."

Other speakers were Justice Brewer, who presided and made a few introductory remarks; Justice Harlan who responded to the toast, "The Public Schools—the Gift of the Pilgrims to the Nation," and Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, to the toast, "The Puritans Believed in Something." The banquet was given by the Congregational club, of Washington.

SUGAR PLUMS.

Light on the Millions of Money Given Louisiana Sugar Growers.

PUBLIC BOUNTY A BIG BONANZA.

Planters Who Yearly Draw From $100,000 to $400,000.

TALK WITH MARSHAL DONALLY

Captain Bailey Donally, United States marshal for the eastern district of Louisiana, including New Orleans, has been in Pittsburgh for several days completing arrangements for opening an extensive agency for the sale of Pittsburgh coal in New Orleans for the supply of steamships and sugar plantations, and has been successful in effecting arrangements for a coal supply with a number of operators. Notwithstanding the competition of the Alabama mines, the demand for Pittsburgh coal in Louisiana is steadily increasing, and has received a considerable impetus from the prosperity of the sugar trade under the bounty system. To a representative of THE POST Captain Donally gave some interesting information relative to the present condition of the sugar industry of Louisiana.

"The present crop year," said the captain, "will produce the biggest sugar crop we have ever had in Louisiana. The business is very prosperous and money-making, and the big plantations have been putting in new and improved machinery, by which great results have been secured in extracting sugar from the cane. The yield of the year will not be far from 500,000,000 pounds of sugar and 18,000,000 gallons of molasses. By the new appliances in getting sugar from the cane the yield ranges from 150 to 200 pounds of sugar from a ton of cane. This is by the diffusion process, which cuts the cane into fine fiber and then passes water through it, absorbing the sugar, which is then boiled out. Under the old process, rapidly going out of use, known as the open kettle process, the average yield was but a little over 100 pounds of sugar to the ton of cane. The diffusion process makes a gain of from 75 to 100 pounds of sugar in the ton of cane. As there are upward of 3,500,000 tons of cane ground a year, the importance of the new method is apparent."

"Are the sugar lands of Louisiana fully developed, Captain Donally?"

"By no means. It is estimated that fully five times the present acreage in sugar is available to capital and enterprise, and that Louisiana can produce as much sugar as is now used in the United States, which is about 4,000,000,000 pounds a year. The sugar lands lie south of an east and west line drawn from the mouth of Red river. It requires large capital to go into the business with all the modern improvements in the way of machinery. It will take $200,000 to equip a plantation with the best machinery for extensive operations in the way of grinding, boiling and stripping. Then there is labor at the factory and in the field, and the leveeing of the plantations from overflow. The Italians make about the best labor, aside from the negroes, when the latter can be secured of a reliable character, which is becoming more difficult every year."

"What about the sugar subsidy?"

"At the outset the planters and the sugar interest generally were opposed to the 2 cents a pound subsidy of the McKinley law, not that they did not want the money, but they had little faith it would be permanent. They realized that the feeling of opposition to the bounty would come that has been developed at the north and elsewhere. A duty of 1½ and 2 cents a pound would have satisfied them as giving better chances of permanence. Of course they would like to hold on to the bounty, now that they have it, as it has boomed the state and the sugar interest."

"How is the bounty distributed, and who gets the lion's share, Captain Donally?"

"That is rather a leading question. If the crop of this year amounts to 500,000,000 pounds of sugar the bounty paid by the United States to the sugar men of Louisiana will amount to $10,000,000. That is a pretty big sum of money to be distributed in a particular state. It is distributed to each licensed producer by the collector of internal revenue on satisfactory proofs. There are in the state over 600 licensed producers who manufacture sugar, but this by no means represents all the planters interested in the bounties, as upward of 2,000 farmers raise and sell cane to these licensed factories. That is the direction the trade is tending. The licensed sugar planters and manufacturers are decreasing, following the general law of the centralization of capital in big enterprises. The cane raisers are increasing."

"Do not some of these licensed producers receive large sums from the government?"

Captain Donally did not seem to be running over with information on this point. But it appeared that if the bounty was $10,000,000, to be divided among 600 licensed producers, there would be an average of over $16,000 to each licensed producer, paid by Uncle Sam to farmers engaged in a particular industry. This is a part of the sugar question the Louisiana people are not specially communicative about; but the interviewer drew from Captain Donally the information that some of the big operators got as much as $400,000 on their sugar product. The Godcheaux plantation and factory got about $400,000. Wm. Porcher Miles, an extensive planter and an ante-bellum South Carolina congressman, got about the same. Ex Governor Warmoth, sugar planting in a modest way, got over $100,000, and there were others who got into the tens and hundreds of thousands of dollars. "But," said Captain Donally, "it is not fair to say that this enormous bounty goes to these men individually, as a fair proportion of the bounty is paid to the cane farmers, who do not take out a license as sugar producers, but merely raise cane to sell to the licensed factories. There are upward of 2,000 such farmers in the state. It is estimated by some that they get about half the sugar bounty, the rest going to the licensed operators. But there is no telling with exactness what proportion." In fact, it appears that it resolves itself into a matter of supply and demand, the rich operators holding the whip hand, unless the cane producers combined to exact a fair share of the government boodle. "There will be a strong effort made by our people to retain the bounty," said Captain Donally. "Both our Democratic senators are sugar planters, and half the representatives in congress from the state. The number of persons employed at the sugar factories is nearly 25,000, and it is not wide of the mark to say that more than half the population of the state is interested directly or indirectly in the sugar business. As a result there is a strong feeling, even among Democrats, against the Wilson bill. The Sugar Planters' association of the state at a meeting the other day passed resolutions urging the senators and representatives from the state to vote against the bill. If they have to make a choice they would be satisfied with the restoration of the duty, as in the tariff of 1883, on sugar. The other Louisiana products affected by the Wilson bill are rice, a rapidly developing industry; lumber, of which we have inexhaustible stores, and salt. We have local interests in Louisiana that make us protectionists."

Passing from sugar culture, Captain Donally was asked as to political conditions in Louisiana, and replied that there were great signs of encouragement in the drift of public opinion for a restricted suffrage. "We want," said he, "an educational and property qualification which will give the property and intelligence control of the state without resort to frauds or violence in the elections. This feeling is a growing one. People see the demoralizing results that follow frauds or intimidation in connection with elections. As a Republican I feel it would be a great misfortune should there ever be a return to negro and carpet-bag rule in Louisiana. I do not believe it possible that there will be, but we want honest elections, and the way to secure them, and at the same time have the property and intelligence control the state, is by a restricted suffrage. Leading Democratic organizations of the state, supposed to represent the administration, are taking ground for property or educational qualifications. We have a commission now in existence authorized to report amendments to the state constitution, and it is probable it will submit amendments to the next legislature providing for a restricted suffrage, as in Mississippi, but differing in character. If this is done all fear of negro supremacy will pass away and the whites of the state will divide on economic questions."

Captain Donally served through the civil war on the Confederate side, enlisting in the spring of 1861, when only 15 years of age, and being mustered out in May, 1865, his command in the southwest being one of the last to surrender. Mr. Harrison appointed him United States marshal for Louisiana in an effort to start a white Republican party at the south, but it has not been a distinguished success. His resignation has been at Washington for some time, and his commission will expire next month, when he expects to vacate the office.

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Everybody, everywhere, is finding Pe-ru-na to be the only remedy for la grippe. Louise Wyttenbach, Emmetsburg, Ia., writes: "My mother had la grippe for the third time. We called a physician, but she continued to get worse. We quit him and four bottles of Pe-ru-na cured her." Mrs. S. N. Mercer, Greenville, Tex., says: "I had la grippe, my physician did not cure me. I commenced to take Pe-ru-na, and in a short time I was sound and well. Pe-ru-na saved my life." Alfred Cheney, Kinderhook, Mich., writes: "I had la grippe. Physicians treated me with little benefit. Pe-ru-na cured me." Mrs. Mary M. Pruitt, Pierce City, Mo., says: "I am 68 years old, and Pe-ru-na cured me of la grippe." Rev. H. Petty, Cherriton, Va., says: "I had la grippe very bad, and Pe-ru-na was, indeed, a panacea to me. I recommend it to others."

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On catarrh, la grippe, coughs, colds and consumption will be sent, prepaid, for a short time to any address by the Pe-ru-na drug manufacturing company of Columbus, O.

BABY RUTH HARD TO GET AT.

She and Esther Are Wheeled About Behind Locked Gates.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—The enterprising Kansas crooks who are said to be meditating the abduction of Ruth Cleveland should note the difficulties in the way of such an undertaking. It would be easier to kidnap the president than one of his children. The nurses are not permitted to trundle their charges about at will, but are required to keep within bounds of a promenade in the rear of the white house, behind locked gates. This requirement does not proceed from any fear on the part of the parents that the children will be stolen, but from a desire to keep their domestic affairs private. The white house ushers are compelled daily to put off with excuses visitors who want to see the children. Women in particular are most insistent, appearing to care more about getting a look at the little girls than at their distinguished parents. This desire is so much of a craze with some of the women that they ask for minute descriptions of the children, the color of their hair and eyes and how much they weigh and how many teeth the elder one has got. While this is harmless enough, it is so idle and toadish that pains are taken to discourage and defeat it.

INCITEMENT TO PIETY.

Circumstances Under Which Bobby Would Go to Church.

"That is a picture of the old Puritans going to church, Bobby," said his father, impressively. "Here you see them tramping through the snow in single file, each man with his gun thrown over his shoulder ready for instant use in case of attack?"

"What did they have to carry guns for?" asked Bobby with interest.

"To keep off the Indians," replied the father. "Those are the kind of men that built up this country. Not the bitterest cold, nor the heaviest snow, nor the fact that they went in extreme peril of their lives, could prevent them from performing their religious duties.

"Just think of your sturdy forefathers when you don't feel like going to church, and remember the hardships they endured to enjoy the privilege of worshiping on Sunday—a privilege which I am afraid you are inclined to hold too lightly."

"Pooh," observed Bobby. "I'd go to church every day in the week if I could get a shot at an Indian on the way."

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WARNED BY REDS.

They Boldly Serve Notice That Their Work Has Just Commenced.

FIERCE ATTACKS ARE PROMISED.

Insult Directed Toward Honored French Rulers.

THE SOCIALISTS DENOUNCED.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—The Associated Press has obtained a copy of a violent manifesto which the French anarchists of London have secretly prepared for distribution in Paris. The manifesto is headed, "The Dynamitards to the Panama Crew." The manifesto says:

"This first dynamite explosion will not be the last for you wretches. Since 1871, when you converted Paris into a charnel-house and massacred 35,000 proletarians, the republic has been turned into a den of thieves, directed successively by the scoundrel Thiers, the brute MacMahon, the thief Grevy and the manikin Carnot, while the poor hounds below were condemned to white slavery or to die of starvation in the streets.

"Do you think that such a state of things can endure?

"No! Revolution will devour you. We, whom you outlawed, will come to the rescue of the starving and duped poor who cannot wait patiently like the labor deputies, so-called, because they had no work. These idiotic and renegade deputies declared recently that you would have them shot like rabbits; but they decline to be blown up with you. Don't hold the miserable socialists responsible for the dynamite, they only want to enrich themselves like you."

After further denouncement of the socialists the manifesto proceeds to describe the Bourgeoise class, saying that they are "Worse than dung, and we warn those who are demanding the death penalty for Vaillant, who followed the knife of Lauthier with a bomb thrown in the midst of your robbers' cave.

"Look out for your skins. That was merely a foretaste, messieurs; you, who inwardly prefer surrender to being blown into shreds and into the air."

"All, even the most despotic, regimes have ended by yielding to the revolt of slavery when too late; like Louis XVI. and Charles X., who lost their heads, and Louis Phillippe, who was beheaded, you, the kings of the republic, will have to yield, when there is nothing to save you, and certainly the socialist filth shall not succeed you. Vive la revolution, sociale! Vive l'anarchie!"

The police authorities are still on the alert. The police are in receipt of several suspicious packages, and supposed infernal machines continue to be found in the streets and elsewhere.

A package was discovered early this morning on a window sill of the mairie of the thirteenth arondissement. A burned out fuse was attached to the package, and upon the latter were the words: "Death to the Bourgeoise." The package, upon being examined by the police, was found to contain blasting powder and revolver cartridges.

Though no actual feeling of panic exists, nobody here will be astonished at the news of a fresh outrage upon the part of the anarchists. The repressive measures taken against anarchy throughout France have served to enrage anarchists, and to make many of them desperate and anxious to demonstrate that the police are not so powerful as the government imagines them to be. This does not alter the fact, however, that the firm attitude of the authorities is having a wholesome effect upon all classes of society, somewhat restoring confidence among the bourgeoise and putting a decided curb upon the obnoxious vaporings of the enemies of society.

MADRID, Dec. 22.—A bomb charged with dynamite was exploded yesterday in the village of Soda, near Corruna. A drugstore was wrecked, but nobody killed. An anarchist named Cermeno and his son have been arrested at Barcelona. It is believed they were implicated in the bomb outrage in the Liceo theater and the attempt on the life of General Campus.

ODESSA, Dec. 22.—In consequence of meetings held here by French anarchists who praise the outrage committed by Vaillant 11 men have been arrested and will be tried on the charge of inciting people to commit outrages.

SMALLER ACREAGE.

Wheat in Good Condition but Crop Will Be Smaller.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 24.—During the past four days C. A. King & Co. have received replies from 3,384 grain men and millers in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Kansas and Missouri, which raises two-thirds the entire winter wheat crop. Each state reports a smaller acreage than last year. Michigan has nearly one-fourth less, Missouri one-fifth, these showing the greatest decrease. The crop goes into winter in good condition. Some sections say it was a little dry for the late sown. Six hundred and thirty-five report the prospect excellent, 1,239 good, 1,014 fair, 383 poor, and only 75 say it has a very poor start. The reports show that about three-eighths of the 1893 wheat crop, which was a short one, still remains in farmers', dealers' and interior millers' hands in the six states. Half reports the reserves are about the same as a year ago. Ohio has a trifle more, Indiana and Michigan fully as much, Illinois a trifle less, while Kansas and Missouri have somewhat less. Kansas and Missouri have only enough to supply their local mills until next harvest. Michigan and Illinois will grind most of their surplus, but Ohio and Indiana have a fair surplus for shipment.

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WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

CHAPTER XIX.

ARTHUR IS DULY CAUTIONED.

That our nature is complex and contradictory, that more than one force is at work within us, directing our actions, triumphing over what we are pleased to call our will, and causing us not infrequently to behave in a manner which we afterward find incomprehensible, is a discovery which was probably made at a very early epoch in the history of the human race. "What I would," says St. Paul, "that do I not; but what I would not do that do I. * * * Now, then, it is no more I that do it!" But the consolation, if it be intended as such, is at best a sorry one. The word "I" apparently covers both the good and the evil tendencies, and has, at all events, to be held responsible in a poor, purblind world for the deeds promoted by each. Otherwise we should have our houses broken into and our lives endangered with a frequency destructive of all comfort.

And little comfort was Arthur Foley able to derive from repeating to himself that he had been insane, that he had been bewitched, that his eyes had been opened at last, that he had never really ceased to love Rhoda Meynell, nor ever really loved Lois Hamersley, with a good deal more to the like effect. Nobody believes in witchcraft nowadays, the plea of insanity cannot be accepted until its existence has been certified by competent medical authority, and whatever excuses he might adduce for the salving of his personal conscience, the facts remained that he had deliberately severed the last tie which had bound him to the girl whom he loved and had transferred his allegiance to another, by whom (as a matter of detail) he had been ejected in due course. It was he who had done those things, and undoubtedly it was he who would have to bear the penalty. So that it did not, after all, seem to matter very much whether he was excusable or not.

Indeed, as he strode out of Bridstow, with hasty, irregular steps, elbowing the passers-by and stumbling over every obstruction that lay in his path, his conviction was that, so far as he was concerned, nothing mattered much or ever would matter much again. There was an utter, hopeless, disgraceful failure. His past could not by any possibility be redeemed; his future was not worth contemplating, and if a recruiting sergeant had chanced at that moment to visit a town where recruiting sergeants are seldom seen, it is quite upon the cards that a fine, able-bodied warrior would have been added to the number of those who already wear her majesty's uniform.

LOLA THROWS THE ROSE ON ARTHUR'S KNEE.

It was not, however, a recruiting sergeant, but an officer on the retired list whom Arthur was destined to encounter, and thus he was reminded that, insignificant though petty annoyances may seem in the presence of great calamities, they nevertheless do not cease to be perceptible by reason of their pettiness. The very last man in the world whom he would have wished to meet just then was Colonel Meynell; but there the colonel was, within touch of him, and through sheer force of habit he stood still, instead of passing on with a nod. Having done this unnecessary thing, and being conscious of the other's inquiring gaze, he thought he might as well explain; so he said, hurriedly:

"Oh, I wanted just to bid you good-bye; I am off to-morrow morning."

"To-morrow morning?" repeated the colonel; "that's quick work."

"Well, I took the first chance that offered, you know. I'm going to the Pyrenees with my cousin, Robert Hamersley, who hopes to get a few weeks of wild shooting there."

"Oh, you'll be back again in a few weeks, then?"

"I think not; but I haven't made any plans yet, there hasn't been time," answered the young man. He added rather bitterly—for he had fancied that there was a touch of disappointment in the colonel's voice—"You need not feel at all alarmed. I promise you that Bridstow will see no more of me than I can help after this."

"I am not alarmed," the colonel declared; "not in the way that you mean, anyhow. I suppose you wouldn't believe me if I were to say that I felt a little bit alarmed on your own account."

Arthur shifted uneasily from one foot to the other, not wishing to be preached to, and assuming that some sage counsels were about to be bestowed upon him. "I'm not going to commit suicide, if that's what you're afraid of," he answered with a forced laugh.

"I should hope not; but a man may destroy himself in more ways than one, as you know. Look here, Foley; I quite understand your being in a rage with me, and perhaps I'm not over and above pleased with you; but there ought not to be any real ill-feeling between us. Now, tell me, like a good fellow—can I help you in any way?"

"I don't see that you can, thank you," answered Arthur, coldly; "it's a little too late in the day for that."

Colonel Meynell did not take offense. He said: "Perhaps it isn't. Perhaps—if you'll forgive my bluntness—it may not be too late to save you from making an ass of yourself. I can put two and two together, and when Rhoda told me of what passed between you yesterday afternoon"——

"Why should she have told you anything about it?" interrupted Arthur angrily. "Is it necessary that every single word she has said or heard in the 24 hours should be reported to you?"

"Very likely she thinks so. At all events she did tell me, and when she did, I guessed how the land lay. Don't behave like a fractious child, Foley; don't imagine that you will hurt anybody but yourself by that sort of thing. Above all, don't fall into any delusion about Miss Hamersly. I have had my eye upon her for some time past; I have been able to study her rather more dispassionately, I think, than you can have done, and I believe I can tell you in one word what she is."

"Oh, indeed! What is she, then?"

"An adventuress, my dear fellow. To put it coarsely, she has been flying at higher game than you; but, in the event of a disappointment, you wouldn't be altogether beneath her notice. So, if you will be advised by me, you will beware of her."

This fairly exhausted Arthur's patience. "You are not the only person who has put two and two together," he returned. "Even I, childish and fractious and all the rest of it as I am, have wit enough to understand why you have kept an eye upon my cousin, and I don't know that its having been a very dispassionate one either. Of course, what you have wanted all along has been to marry your sister to Braunton, and, of course, you have been alarmed by his attentions in another quarter. That is natural enough; but it doesn't quite give you the right to call my cousin an adventuress."

The color rose into Colonel Meynell's swarthy cheeks, for he was constitutionally hot-tempered; but he had long ago got the upper hand of his temper, and he answered quietly:

"I owe you an apology. To tell you the truth, I had forgotten for the moment that Miss Hamersley was your cousin. I am afraid I can't withdraw the word, though; and I don't want to withdraw the caution. Women, I believe, often marry out of pique, and by way of spiting somebody who hasn't sufficiently appreciated them. It is a silly and dangerous thing to do; still there are various excuses for them, and the result isn't always as calamitous as might have been expected. But there's no sort of excuse for a man who behaves in that way, nor any hope of a happy result in his case. Men, you may be sure, never fall in love with their wives after marriage. Now, it is certain that you are not in love with Miss Hamersley, and"——

"Why is it certain?" Arthur demanded, interrupting his mentor for the second time. "Men, as well as women, may make mistakes and change their minds sometimes, I suppose—especially childish and fractious men. A man may find out that he has been totally mistaken in a woman whom he has loved; and, after she has dismissed him, he may fall in love with another woman. It wouldn't be hearing the other woman described as an adventuress that would deter him anyhow." The colonel scrutinized the speaker for a minute with a sort of stern compassion. "If you are serious," he observed at length, "there is nothing more to be said."

"Nothing at all," Arthur agreed impatiently.

A few minutes later he had resumed his homeward march, and the colonel was out of sight. Why he had spoken as he had done, and why, while he was about it, he had not told the whole truth, he hardly knew. He might just as well have told the whole truth, which was sure to become known before long. But there had been a kind of savage satisfaction in making the worst of himself, and Colonel Meynell, whom he still regarded as the author of all his misfortunes, had, it must be owned, been excessively provoking. Not that it signified one way or the other. He was going to turn his back upon Bridstow forever, and the only point which called for immediate, practical consideration was how this news was to be broken to his father.

He tried to think things over while dressing for dinner, though his brains were not in very clear working order, and came to the conclusion that the news had better be broken by post. For the present it would suffice to announce that he was about to absent himself for a few weeks on a shooting expedition with Mr. Hamersley. One excellent reason for not stating whether he meant to go on conclusion of that expedition was that he did not know. Some place which was favored with a pestilential climate and an abundance of wild beasts and poisonous reptiles would suit him best, he thought. But perhaps it would be scarcely advisable to say so.

But Mr. Foley, when somewhat abruptly informed, after dinner, of his son's impending departure, seemed to think that the Pyrenees would afford quite dangers enough. He turned perceptibly pale, as he exclaimed:

"I don't like this, Arthur—I don't like it a bit! What does it all mean?"

"I should be the better for a change, and I want to shoot something rather bigger than a rabbit for once in a way, and I may never get such an opportunity again," answered Arthur, evasively.

"Oh, nonsense! he must have some stronger means of persuasion than that. What has he been saying to you?"

"Who?—Mr. Hamersley? He hasn't said much, and he didn't use any persuasion at all. He only mentioned yesterday that he was going, and suggested that I might like to join him."

"Then he must have known that, for some reason or other, you would jump at the suggestion."

"Very likely he did. In fact, I suppose he knows well enough that I have reasons for wanting to get out of the place. So do you, for the matter of that."

"Yes, yes; and I shouldn't be sorry to hear of your retiring from the scene for a time if you were to have any other traveling companion than Robert Hamersley. But it is not safe for you to go with that man; he is not to be trusted, believe me!"

"Why! do you think he is leading me off into the wilds to murder me quietly, like the uncle in the old-fashioned drama?" asked Arthur, with a short laugh.

Mr. Foley did not smile. "Crimes never go out of fashion," he said. "In the mountains an accident is easily contrived, and if once Robert Hamersley could get rid of you, only one very uncertain life would stand between him and this property, remember. One need not apologize for entertaining such suspicions, knowing what his record is and what his principles are. You yourself have heard him relate as coolly as possible how, on one occasion, he left his comrades to die of hunger, after robbing them of the little food they had left."

It was necessary to disabuse Mr. Foley's mind of this outrageous notion, and in order to do that it likewise became necessary to say more than Arthur had originally contemplated saying. Little by little, the whole story came out. It was not pleasant to reveal the secrets of one's heart to an unsympathetic listener; but Arthur knew that, sooner or later, his father would have to be told everything, and he was just then in a humor to find something like pleasure in self-inflicted punishment. He was so disgusted with himself, so humiliated and so despairing that all the world might have been aware of his shame without sensibly increasing it. For the rest his father showed more sympathy than he had anticipated.

"Matters seem to have got themselves into an awkward tangle with you, Arthur," Mr. Foley remarked, smiling. "I believe you are right in beating a retreat; although, as I said before, I wish you could have selected a more trustworthy escort. Meanwhile, I think you may congratulate yourself upon your escape. I will watch over your interests while you are away, and perhaps by the time that you return the horizon may be clearer than it is at present."

Arthur shook his head. He thought it best not to mention that a return to St. Ann's was not included among his projects; but he said:

"There isn't any horizon of the kind that you mean for me; I have turned my back upon that forever. Colonel Meynell knows, and Rhoda will soon know how irrevocably I have turned my back upon it."

"Well, well! But I am old; I have seen many suns rise and set; you mustn't expect me to take follies and mishaps as tragically as you do. At least you are in no danger, I hope, of listening again to the seductive strains of that South American siren."

"I think I may safely say that I am in no danger of doing that," Arthur replied, with a grim compression of his lips.

"Then all may yet be well. I won't ask you to abandon this expedition—possibly Robert Hamersley may be as free from sinister intentions as you imagine—but I do ask you, as a concession to my nervousness, to keep him out of temptation's way. Always walk behind him when he is carrying a rifle, and don't stand on the edge of a precipice beside him, unless some third person is present. Not even then, if you can help it."

Arthur gave the requested promise, smiling in spite of his wretchedness. He was grateful to his father for having abstained from rebuking him, and the two men became more friendly together that evening than they had ever been before, perhaps, in their lives. As for a perfect mutual understanding, that was not attainable. Mr. Foley, as he had pleaded, could not be expected to share a young fellow's point of view, nor was Arthur old enough to have learnt what queer changes and developments the course of time is forever bringing about.

That in the case of certain persons changes occur with bewildering rapidity Arthur was destined to be made aware no later than on the following morning, when he drove down to the railway station to catch the early express for London. Hardly had he taken his place when a tall female figure, which at that hour of the day, and for several succeeding hours, was wont to remain horizontal and invisible, advanced rapidly across the platform and halted beside the window of the smoking carriage where he was seated. On recognizing Lola, he was too much amazed even to go through the customary formality of raising his hat; he could only stare at her, speechless and open-mouthed.

"You are astonished?" she said. "So is the station master, and so are the porters. They all know me, and it must be confessed that this is a risky proceeding. Happily, we are cousins; one will have to dwell upon that circumstance if one is brought to book—and surely cousins ought not to part as we parted yesterday. You see what I have done for the sake of wishing you 'bon voyage.' Don't you think I deserve some trifle in the way of reward?"

Indignation got the better of Arthur's good manners. "I don't know what you mean or what you want," he returned brusquely. "Can't you be satisfied with your triumph? Must you needs come here to gloat over me up to the very last moment?"

She shook her head gently. "Don't quarrel with me," she entreated. "It isn't necessary, and there isn't time. I don't wonder at your not knowing what I want. How should you, when I don't quite know myself? As for what I want—well, I suppose you won't give me that. But perhaps you won't grudge me one little scrap of information. Yesterday you told me that you loved me."

"Yes; but that was before I knew"——

She stretched her arm through the carriage window and laid her finger upon his lips. "No, no! don't say the rest. I can imagine it. Only tell me whether, after you left me, you made the same protestation to somebody else?"

"Of course not!" he exclaimed. "How could such a thing be possible? How could you suppose?"——

KILLING THE BOUQUETIN.

"Oh, I can suppose a great deal, and you must admit that you have chopped and changed more than once already. I shouldn't have blamed you if you had done it again; but I'm glad you didn't. There is the guard putting his whistle to his lips. What shall I say to you—adieu or au revoir?"

"Say anything you please," answered Arthur, striving, without much success, to look unconcerned. "Perhaps we may meet again some day, after you have become Lady Braunton; but I don't think it is particularly likely that we shall."

"Perhaps we may meet again before then—who knows? I am not Lady Braunton yet. Meanwhile, do me the favor to forget the horrid things that I said to you yesterday. I didn't mean them—not all of them, anyhow."

Then, as the man began to move, she hastily detached a rose which she was wearing in her jacket and flung it on his knees. "May you have good luck and plenty of sport," she said; "and may you bring back a more cheerful countenance than you are taking away with you."

Her own was cheerful enough. She continued to smile and wave her gloved hand after him until a curve of the line hid her from his sight, when he got up, looked at her rose for a moment, and then tossed it contemptuously out upon the rails.

"No," he muttered; "fool as I am, I am not fool enough to be taken in a second time. And yet, she can't be altogether a humbug—not half such a humbug as I was when I told her that I loved her. She would never have got out of bed at this hour, and come to the station, with the certainty of starting an avalanche of gossip, unless—well, I won't think about it. I have seen the last of her now, thank heaven!"

CHAPTER XX.

IN ARRAGON.

Is it possible to be in love with two women at one and the same time? Imagination supplies the resounding negative with which a chorus of readers, male and female—especially female—will reply to such a query. Of course it is impossible, at a given moment, to entertain a sentiment worthy the name of love for more than a single individual. It is even doubtful whether true love can be felt more than once in a lifetime, and anybody who maintains the contrary must be either a very ignorant or a very debased representative of humanity. So be it. Arthur Foley was quite of that opinion, while Arthur Foley's humble biographer is a good deal inclined thereto; so that we are all of one mind upon the subject and may keep cool.

Nevertheless, Arthur was not far wrong in thanking heaven that he had (as he had hoped and believed) seen the last of Lola Hamersley. If he did not love her, he had asseverated that he did, and what would have become of him if, instead of merely tossing him a rose at the railway station, she had informed him that his love was returned? What if she had declared that she was ready to throw prudence, ambition and Lord Braunton overboard for his sake? Mercifully, she had not gone so far; he did not believe that she would go so far; and thus it was superfluous for him to debate whether he was still in honor bound by a proposal which he had considered himself honorably bound to make. He did not debate the point more than he could help on the way up, and as soon as he reached London there were various purchases to be made, which kept his thoughts concentrated upon cartridges, sleeping-bags and other paraphernalia until nightfall; but he could not help wondering what had been the consequences of her extraordinary action in rushing off before breakfast to take leave of him, nor was it without some mental disquietude that he awaited his traveling companion at Charing Cross on the following morning.

But Mr. Hamersley, who arrived at the last moment, taking things very coolly, and paying no attention to the excited reminders of the officials that time was up, evidently knew nothing. He greeted his young cousin with much friendliness, stepped into the compartment which had been reserved for him (Mr. Hamersley was one of those fortunate people who always contrive to secure reserved compartments without paying for them) and remarked:

"I saw your father before I started; he seems to be rather nervous about you. I tried to persuade him that a man isn't much more likely to meet with a violent death in the Pyrenees than in Regent street; but he said he had shot chamois in Tyrol and knew what the dangers were. However, I promised that you should be most carefully looked after."

Arthur, a little embarrassed by the recollection of what his father's apprehensions really were, said something about natural parental anxiety, to which Mr. Hamersly replied:

"Oh, of course. I ought to be able to sympathize, being myself the father of an only child; but I must confess that I never feel very anxious about Lola. She has a head upon her shoulders, and is better qualified to look after me, I daresay, than I am to look after her."

That sounded thoroughly reassuring; and indeed no further allusion to his daughter was made by Mr. Hamersly during the long journey, of which he beguiled the tedium by his pleasant talk and by various ingenious devices for killing time. Having provided himself with a pack of cards, he taught Arthur how to play euchre, and won the large sum of 30 francs from him between Calais and Paris. Also he imparted to him certain valuable hints, the result of many years' practical study in different quarters of the globe, as to the best means of tracking wild animals and approaching them when tracked. Once, being at a loss for anything else to do, he snatched a couple of walking sticks from the rack above his head, seated himself upon the floor of the coupe, and challenged his junior to a cock fight, in which he came off victorious. He was like a schoolboy out for a holiday, and his spirits ended by conquering to some extent the morose dejection of his fellow traveller.

"At any rate," Arthur thought, "he doesn't suspect anything, and he means enjoying himself. I suppose I had better try to do the same—or look as if I did."

Very few people, it may be assumed, can enjoy themselves, or even pretend to do so, in a railway carriage, and the vast, melancholy plains of the Beauce country are enough to depress the most hilarious of tourists; but when Orleans and Tours and rocky Angouleme had been passed, when Bordeaux, where a night of stifling heat was spent, had been left behind, and when a first glimpse had been obtained of distant, shadowy mountains and snow-covered peaks, showing faintly against a dark blue sky, Arthur began to admit to himself, not without reluctance, that life might still have its occasional good moments, in spite of all. This was the view taken by Robert Hamersley, and emphatically impressed by him more than once upon the younger man.

"Depend upon it," said he, after they had at length escaped from railway trains, and had reached the green valley of Argeles, where guides and porters had been instructed, by telegraph, to await their arrival, "it is well worth a sportsman's while to have been born. This world is a worrying, wearying place of habitation I grant you, but, with a little money in his pocket, and a strong, healthy body like yours, he can always get away from the world and be happy. What the deuce does he care, when once he is camping out under the stars, for anybody or anything, except the beasts whom he hopes to lay low? For my own part, I make it a rule to leave my worries behind me with my frockcoat and my tall hat, and I have never found the slightest difficulty in adhering to it."

He looked sincere; probably he was so. Lola had given him a fright, but he knew, by instinct rather than by experience, that his daughter was more prone to talking than to acting recklessly, and he had persuaded himself that all would be well. For some weeks to come, at any rate, he might with safety dismiss unpleasant subjects from his mind. And this brief return to wild, free life, artificial though it might be, and a poor substitute for the more distant expeditions which at his age he could scarcely hope to undertake again, was in truth an immense pleasure to him. It made him feel almost young again to study the map, to fix upon suitable spots for a bivouac and discuss the weather prospects with the hard-featured old Basque chasseur he had engaged. The weather prospects were not altogether encouraging; for a heavy thunderstorm burst over Argeles an hour or two after the travelers had arrived at that place, and steady rain, which implied snow in the higher regions, was falling the next day. But Mr. Hamersley was resolved not to linger a moment longer than he could help in the haunts of civilization.

"We'll push on to Gavarnie, anyhow," he said. "If we can't get any farther we must wait there until the sky clears, that's all."

So a carriage was ordered, and the day was spent in a long, up-hill drive, past the watering places of St. Sauveur and Cauterets, to the confines of the celebrated Cirque de Gavarnie, where the road came to an end, and where, sure enough, snow was found to be lying on the ground. The little inn had been deserted by summer tourists, which Mr. Hamersley said was a blessing, and the landlord shook his head when he heard that these heavily-equipped sportsmen proposed to cross the Breche de Roland on the morrow. The storm passed away, however, soon after sunset; stars began to glitter in a cloudless sky, and Mr. Hamersley would not hear of delaying the start for another 24 hours, in order that the freshly-fallen snow might have time to melt.

"We have good legs," said he; "we aren't afraid of a little fatigue. In fact, we are here for the express purpose of getting ourselves into condition, and the sooner we begin the better. Besides," he added, turning to Arthur, with a laugh, "I left instructions that letters were to be forwarded to Gavarnie, and a whole pile might arrive before to-morrow evening—which wouldn't suit me at all. I suppose you don't want letters, do you?"

Arthur wanted them so little that he had not even deemed it necessary to furnish his father with an address, nor had he any wish to postpone his departure for those unfrequented hunting grounds which his companion was so eager to reach. But he certainly was not in the best of condition, and the passage of the Breche de Roland tried him in wind and limb to a degree which was all the more humiliating because Mr. Hamersley accomplished it without perceptible difficulty or discomfort. That stalwart veteran plodded steadily along through the soft snow, looking neither to right nor left, and scarcely deigning to cast an approving glance upon the vast amphitheater of precipices which lovers of scenery travel from all parts of Europe to behold, or upon the far-famed waterfall, which is said to be the highest in the world. Only when the porters, groaning under their heavy burdens, pleaded that it was time to "prendre une goutte," would he consent to halt for a few minutes, and then he would neither join them in drinking thin red wine out of the goat-skin bottles that they carried nor allow Arthur to unscrew his flask.

"No, no," he said: "you must learn to subdue your thirst, or it will subdue you. Hold a pebble in your mouth and look forward to the evening, when you shall drink as much as you like."

It was impossible to help admiring the man, and, somehow or other, it was also impossible to help obeying him. The chasseurs and porters soon discovered that, although they probably had not set out with any intention of being particularly tractable. He had a quiet, matter-of-course way of giving orders, and a quiet fashion of looking straight into the eyes of the person to whom he gave them, which spared him many of those fights for supremacy to which less resolute mortals must needs make up their minds. From the first he took the command and kept it, decreeing where the mid-day halt should be made, and deciding, after a careful scrutiny through his field-glasses of the Spanish valleys, which came into view from the summit of the pass, upon the precise place where the party were to encamp for the night. Perhaps he hit upon the right place; at all events his chief subordinate only raised a few perfunctory objections to which no heed was paid. It was, in short, evident that he knew what he was about, and meant to take his own way; it might even be surmised that anybody who should seriously attempt to prevent him from taking his own way would do so at the risk of being summarily dealt with.

For the rest, his good humor and indefatigable activity speedily won the hearts of the men, who were not much accustomed to meeting with strangers of this type. When, after a long and wearisome descent, the desolate valley which he had selected as their camping place had been reached, he helped them to collect such dry wood as was obtainable, constructed a fire upon scientific principles, and showed them how to cook a soup which they were fain to admit was superior to anything that their own skill could have produced; also he had provided the unwonted luxury of sleeping-bags for them all, and took care that everyone should be made as comfortable as he was himself.

"Who would believe that you had never been in this part of the world before in your life!" Arthur exclaimed, laughing, when the natives were all snoring round the campfire and he himself, rested and refreshed, was smoking a last pipe with his cousin, preparatory to lying down upon the ground for the night.

"Well, I have been in a good many other parts of the world, and mountains are mountains everywhere. I wish I could feel any confidence in the assurances of those fellows that we shall get a shot at some izards to-morrow. If we do, we must take care not to miss, or we shall lose all our prestige."

There was little danger of Robert Hamersley's missing an animal that could be hit, and as they were lucky enough to get within range of a herd of izards the next morning, he was able, by means of a rather difficult shot, to show what his capabilities were. Arthur was not equally successful; yet he, too, obtained a chance later in the day of retrieving his tarnished reputation, and, to his unspeakable joy and relief, he managed to make a good use of it.

Yes; there was no denying that life still had its good moments, and that, as his cousin had truly affirmed, a sportsman in sound health may contrive to set aside for a time all the troubles and sorrows that await his return to the outer world. It was perhaps a little humiliating that it should be so; yet so it undoubtedly was, and after all, this brief period of quasi-oblivion was but a sort of parenthesis in his life, after which he would have to face cruel realities once more, like a sleeper whose night's rest is over.

Of the outer world, and everything concerned therewith, Mr. Hamersley showed a marked reluctance to speak. "I'll trouble you to observe the rules of the game," he said once, laughingly, in reply to some remark of Arthur's; "we are playing at being as free as air and thousands of miles away from all our belongings. If you try to destroy the illusion again you will tempt me to break your head."

Arthur did not try to do so again, nor indeed were many opportunities for indiscretion granted to him. His cousin's notion of a holiday was, he found, hard physical labor from early dawn to sunset; and although a few days sufficed to rid him of superfluous flesh and bring his lungs and muscles into better trim, he had little breath to spare for conversation and little inclination for anything but sleep after the campfire had been kindled and the frugal evening meal disposed of. It was not every day that izards came within range, or could even be seen from afar; nor was the restless leader of the expedition satisfied with making reconnaissances from his original point of departure. Never sparing himself, he never thought of sparing others, and it will be years before those porters of Gavarnie forget the calm, peremptory Englishman who marched them to and fro among the wild Arragonese valleys, without so much as consulting either them or the chief guides, from whom alone they had hitherto been in the habit of receiving orders. From time to time they grumbled a little under their breath; but they did not mutiny, they liked as well as feared their employer, and probably they all continued to hope that he might eventually succeed in bringing down one of the rare and shy bouquetins of which he was in search.

This, of course, was what Arthur also hoped for. The ardor of the chase gained possession of him; he ceased to think about anything else, ceased to take note of the passage of time; ceased even, after he had killed four of them, to be thrown into an agony of nervousness by the sight of a herd of izards. Like his companion, he felt that the one thing which must be secured by hook or by crook, the one thing which would compensate for fatigue, exposure, disappointment and the misery of sleepless nights, when storms of wind and cold rain swept down from the mountains, extinguishing the fire and saturating the small store of dry wood, would be a single chance at a capra ibex. Only the chance, if ever it should come, could not be for him personally. It was well understood, though nothing had been actually said about it, that that must belong of right to Robert Hamersley, who, in truth was not only the senior but by far the better shot of the two men.

There are phases and manifestations of human nature which no student of the race can ever hope to explain—no; not even by examining unflinchingly into his own nature and judging of what he himself might conceivably be capable. Robert Hamersley was a man of whom little good could be said. Again and again in the course of his life he had proved himself to be cynically and uncompromisingly selfish. He did not, indeed, pretend to do anything else, and was wont to deride the idea of self-sacrifice as being in all cases either a folly or a fraud. Yet Arthur Foley is alive to testify to one most astounding instance of magnanimity on his cousin's part, and it is not the magnificent pair of curved horns that adorn the entrance hall at St. Ann's which will be required to keep him in mind of it until his dying day.

At any given moment the whole scene comes before his eyes as vividly as at the time of its occurrence—the splendid, muscular little beast, standing upon a shelf of rock, scarcely 70 yards away, with head erect, and huge, knotted horns thrown back; his cousin's barely audible injunction, against which he only dared to enter a mute protest; then the supreme instant when he fired, and the flood of remorseful anguish that overwhelmed him when the bouquetin bounded away across the snow and he knew for certain that he had missed.

But he had not missed. Mr. Hamersley assured him from the first that he had not; and although it was necessary to make a long detour before a blood-stained track upon the snow could be hit off and followed up, the quarry was at length discovered, stone-dead—a buck of 13 years, the old chasseur declared, counting the rings upon the horns, and a glory forever to the fortunate sportsman who had secured him.

There were rejoicings in the camp that night, and by no one was Arthur more warmly congratulated than by his cousin, who refused to admit that the occasion was not one which called for extravagant expressions of gratitude.

"I didn't want to go home without a bouquetin's head, and I shouldn't have forgiven you if you had let that fellow escape," said he; "but as for shooting him myself—well, if you knew what a collection of heads and skins Ward is keeping for me until I can find some place to put them in, you would understand that I am not very eager to add to their number. Besides, we shall get another chance, I daresay. At least," he added, with a sigh, "I hope so; but there is no telling, because Pierre will be back from Gavarnie with the letters early to-morrow. I had to send him. Perhaps you don't realize that it is nearly three weeks since we left home."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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B. & B.

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A WEAK RESPONSE.

The Minority Pro-Tariff Argument of the Ways and Means Committee.

IT IS MERELY A CALAMITY WAIL.

Reed, Dalzell and Burrows Figure as the Chief Contributors.

VERY LOTH TO REDUCE TAXATION

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The report of the minority members of the ways and means committee on the tariff bill was submitted to the house Thursday. The first part of the report, discussing the bill generally, was prepared by ex-Speaker Reed. The other members of the minority, Messrs. Burrows, Payne, Dalzell, Hopkins and Gear, prepared the portion of the report dealing with special features. The report says:

The most surprising part about this bill is the fact that it proposed to raise revenue, while it will lower the revenue of this country $74,000,000 below the revenue of 1893, which was only $2,000,000 above our expenses. This fact and the other fact that by this bill the larger part of the burden of taxation is transferred from foreigners and brought to our own citizens should always be kept in mind during the discussion.

Had the committee, in making what the chairman on the floor of the house called a "political bill," followed the plain, uncompromising declaration of the party they represent and abolished protection, giving us a tariff for revenue only, our task in commenting upon the result of the committee's efforts would have been much more simple. The bill would then have been a straightforward, manly attempt to carry out pledges and would have placed in issue two great principles, and have led to a clear and comprehensible discussion. The bill presented can in no way be justified by people who claim to have obtained possession of all branches of the government upon a distinct promise, which they now as distinctly repudiate.

The committee, instead of proceeding in its great work of abolishing protection and preserving the people from the load of taxation which they have always averred was the result of protection, has presented a bill which is only another tariff-tinkering bill, the like of which has disturbed the conditions of business so many times the last 30 years. It is a great misfortune that such is the case, for had the bill been for revenue only, in the only sense possible for that term, the people of this country might have seen at a glance whether they desired the one policy or the other, and the question might have been settled once for all, and the country might have attained that repose, stability and certainty which our business prosperity so much needs.

COMPARED WITH THE OLD PLAN.

This other and fresher plan has all the faults which the framers of this bill charged upon the old, and very few of its virtues. It is open to all the derisive and harsh epithets with which the present system used to be overwhelmed. It taxes the people with tariff taxes; it creates or rather proposes to maintain what they used to call privileged classes, and is defended by its authors by arguments and expressions strangely like those which they used so freely to denounce.

The new plan also involves a new method of encouraging manufacturers by giving them what are called "free raw materials," so what goes into the mill pays no taxes, and what goes into consumption pays all the taxes. All the manufacturers have no taxes on what they buy, and the people the equivalent of taxes on all they purchase. It unfortunately happens also that "free raw material" is an elastic term, and what is one man's free raw material is another man's finished product. All the objections so often urged by the dominant party against the existing system, we repeat, lie against this bill. The difference is only one of a degree. If the present system be "robbery," as these men have iterated and reiterated, the proposed system is precisely the same.

It is true that the coal miners of West Virginia and the ore producers of Michigan will be stripped of their so-called robber gains entirely, and the railroads must lose their transportation of millions of tons of freight, but the manufacturers are thereby stimulated and aided so that they can, as the committee asseverate, still continue their profitable business here and reach across the ocean for the business of other countries, "and foreign trade without limit."

If, as it is asseverated, the 70,000,000 of American people have been for 30 years taxed for the benefit of a few hundred thousands of favored individuals, why should the taxation be continued, even in diminished ratio, for another series of years, and these few hundred thousand favored creatures be given a new lease of life?

AS TO FREE COAL.

Bituminous coal is one of the great industries which is developing the state of West Virginia; upon it the welfare of that state largely depends. Is that development confined to that state alone? By no means. With the addition of the coal field of old Virginia, the Norfolk & Western and the Chesapeake & Ohio railroads obtain from these mines a very valuable freight in transporting coal to the seaboard. From other bituminous coal fields the Baltimore & Ohio, and even the great Pennsylvania railroad obtain no inconsiderable part of their freight. If the coal be made free there will be fierce competition with the coal of Nova Scotia, and not only will the mines of West Virginia, old Virginia and Pennsylvania suffer, but the great railroads will suffer severely also.

That higher wages exist, or did exist, before this bill threatened the country cannot be disputed. That these wages are maintained by protection against lower wages of foreign countries can hardly be successfully questioned. If in the United States there are higher wages and a higher cost of capital, there must be such barriers against goods from abroad as will equalize these higher costs, or the products of the United States cannot be sold except at a loss. Sales at a loss cannot last long.

There is also a constant demand for lower prices, which demand has to be listened to in a country always striving toward a higher plane of civilization. We have, therefore, before us always three problems—wages to be maintained, hours of labor to be lessened and prices to be lowered. Not one, but all.

It is true that invention at once keeps pace with and regulates the demand for higher wages and lower prices and fewer hours, which are the conditions of our higher plane of civilization, but it cannot do more. It cannot meet in addition the lower prices of a lower level of civilization. Our inventions are too quickly absorbed by foreign countries to permit this. Hence the result of a refusal to protect our labor at its present rates must result in lower wages.

This seems capable of rough demonstration. Our goods are now met by foreign goods on our own shores at a price made up of raw materials plus labor and plus the present rate of tariff on very nearly equal terms. If the tariff element be lowered, then something must be lowered on our side, and in the last analysis it will be labor and capital, and in the long run the loss of capital is also a loss of labor, for capital employs labor and lost capital sets no machinery in motion. We must then meet the reduction of the price of foreign goods, which are our competitors, by reduction of the price of labor.

AD VALOREM DUTIES.

If prices could be exactly determined nothing would seem to be fairer than an ad valorem duty. But, unfortunately, prices are very much matters of opinion on which honest men may differ much and rogues much more. Inasmuch as the duty depends on the price, a cheat on the price is a cheat on the duty. If a piece of goods is worth $6 a yard and the duty is 25 per cent the correct duty is $1 50. If the price be invoiced at $5 a yard and the fraud not detected the duty collected becomes $1 25, and the ad valorem, which seems to be 25 per cent, becomes about 20 per cent, and not only is the government cheated out of its quarter of a dollar, but the manufacturer is cheated out of one-fifth of the protection his government has promised him. Yet these ad valorem duties, thus objectionable, have been increased in number everywhere, being substituted in nearly all the schedules for specific duties.

Another serious general objection to the bill is that it decreases the revenue, according to the calculations usually made by the treasury department, as compared with 1893, about $74,000,000. This large deficit, coming as it does upon a depleted treasury, is rather appalling in a bill for revenue only. How this great hole in our resources as a nation is to be filled no one knows. At this date not even the committee itself knows. Who would dare, if of sound and statesmanlike mind, to create a deficit of $74,000,000, and blindly vote it with no plan in sight whereby the government could meet its expenditures. The bill ought not to be reported without the internal revenue bill which is to make up the deficiency. Are we to pass one bill and be then coerced into the other? Who knows if they were presented together that we might not prefer to stay where we are.

THE WOOLEN SCHEDULE.

The following are the important features of the subjects treated of specially by the minority members of the committee. In discussing the woolen schedule the committee says:

This schedule, as proposed in the committee bill, is in some respects the most reprehensible. It proposes to destroy at a blow the great industry of wool growing, which now ranks as seventh in the value of its products among the several branches of agriculture, and which has heretofore been recognized as an agricultural product, deserving and requiring protection, under every administration and by every tariff act since that of May 22, 1824. Nothing short of the total destruction of this important industry can be counted upon as the consequence of placing both wool and mutton on the free list. It is a fact established by experience that at the prices for wool now prevailing in the foreign markets our farmers cannot continue the business of wool growing without absolute yearly loss.

The bill deals with the wool manufacture in terms scarcely less radical than those accorded the wool-growing industry, upon which it so largely depends. It proposes to revolutionize the manufacture of woolen goods by transferring it from the basis of dutiable materials to free wool, a change more radical than any textile industry in any country was ever forced to make without the most careful provision for a safe and gradual readjustment. Ignoring this feature of the situation, the majority would compel our wool manufacturers to make this leap in the dark, divested of the safeguard of specific duties and subjected to lower ad valorems than will offset the difference in cost of production. "We have secured in the United States a magnificent wool-manufacturing industry, in which over $300,000,000 is invested, making every variety of woolen goods and employing more than 250,000 operatives. This industry the majority offers up as a sacrifice on the altar of "tariff reform."

THE METAL SCHEDULE.

The metal schedule presents some features that illustrate in a significant way the illogical character of the bill. Among these may be mentioned the substitution in almost all cases of ad valorem for specific duties; the making free a number of articles called "raw materials"; the disregard of the relations that exist between more and less finished products, and the totally inadequate duties named upon certain leading articles.

For example, iron ore is made free, and reckoning per cent of metallic iron to a ton of ore, the manufacturer of pig iron is given an advantage as to duties of $1 35 on a ton of his product. But, on the other hand, the amount of protection thereon is reduced about $4 50. The ingots, which are the raw material of steel blooms, are made to bear a duty of 25 per cent ad valorem; the blooms, which are the raw material of steel rails, bear the same duty, and the steel rails, the last finished product, bear the same also. Such incongruities run all through the schedule, and are apparent to anyone familiar with the processes and products of iron and steel manufacture.

That which lies at the base of our iron and steel industry is iron ore. The existing duty thereon is 75 cents per ton. The revenues from its importation aggregated in the last fiscal year $507,976 19. It is proposed, under a "tariff bill for revenue only," to throw away absolutely every cent of this large revenue by putting iron ore on the free list. The bill proposes to put into competition with American ores foreign ores, some of which are produced at a labor cost one-tenth and none of them at a labor cost greater than one-fourth of ours.

Having sacrificed over $500,000 per annum of revenue to the vagary of free trade, the "tariff bill for revenue only" proposes to affect another large source of revenue by a serious reduction of the duties on pig iron. That duty now is $6 72 per ton. The duty proposed is 22½ per cent ad valorem, or about $1 60 to $1 90 per ton, a lower tariff than was ever before proposed on this article.

TIN IS HIT HARD.

The proposed duty on tin means a severe blow to an enterprise which, under existing conditions, has grown to immense proportions, and which promises under proper protection to be one of the great industries of the country.

The present duty on steel rails is $13 44, and under existing conditions might safely be reduced, but the proposed duty of 25 per cent ad valorem is indefensible.

The report has nothing to say against repeal of the sugar bounty. The cotton manufactures schedule shows the inconsistencies and lack of knowledge, on the part of the framers of the bill, of the intricacies of the industry that have marked the preparation of the other schedules. It is an important industry not only in New England but has become such in southern, middle and western states as well. The import duty imposed under the existing law is scarcely sufficient to protect American labor and capital from heavy importations from England.

One of the most amazing propositions of the bill is that bituminous coal shall be put on the free list, and the millions of dollars per annum, almost, that we receive from its importation by way of revenue absolutely thrown away. Coal has little value save as it gets it from labor. It is worth almost nothing in the hills; would be worth absolutely nothing were it not for the prospect of being mined. It has always borne a duty. Now it is proposed to make it free. It is difficult to imagine why. It is the most universally prevalent of all the subjects of American industry. There are few states or territories that an interference with it will not affect.

"There is no more splendid illustration of the benefits of our protective system than is to be found in the manufacture of plate glass," concludes the committee. But the committee does not oppose any reduction of the tariff in this industry, nor hold that a reduction would hurt it at all. It merely states the fine condition of the business—a statement which the workmen therein will be disposed to combat, especially those who have been idle and depending for months on charity.

On the whole the minority report of the committee compares most unfavorably with the splendid argument embodied in the majority report.

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ALL FOR ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

For the convenience of intending subscribers, and to save them the trouble of writing a letter, we append a form of an order which can be clipped out, dated and filled and forwarded to us with one dollar enclosed:

ORDER FORM.

....1893.

To The Post, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

Enclosed find one dollar, for which you will please send a copy of The Semi-Weekly Post to me for one year to the following address:

Name..

Postoffice..

County.. *State*..

Write proper names very plainly. t1

MINER BRITT'S END.

The Irony of Fate Belied His Own Words.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., Dec. 22.—"For 60 years, as boy and man, I have worked in and around mines, and have yet to meet with my first accident," said James Britt, an old English miner, to a group of fellow-workmen in a drift of the Campbell Creek mines at dinner time Wednesday. "Carelessness or ignorance are behind all accidents," continued the veteran, "and if a man knows his business and is prudent it's his own fault if he gets hurt."

As he spoke a handful of silt rattled down on him. The men sprang to their feet, but the fall of slate that followed caught Britt and buried him. His crushed corpse was dug out two hours later.

Read This, Cigarette Smokers.

Cigarette smokers are abhorred by all civilized people, and are constantly being told of the vicious results of the habit. As a contribution to the argument which may be brought against the vice comes the information in *Pharmaceutical Era* that it has been discovered that all the cotton-wool and lint used in one of the Paris hospitals has for years been sold by the servants to the makers of cigarette papers.

How's This.

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

To Subscribers and Agents.

Owing to the large number of new subscriptions to THE SEMI-WEEKLY POST it will be impossible for us to supply back numbers after January 1. In order to receive papers beginning on that date orders for same should be sent in at once.

HURLED TO THEIR DEATH.

THREE MEN KILLED BY AN ENGINE AT GREENSBURG.

Mystery Surrounds the Story of a Survivor.

GREENSBURG, PA., Dec. 26.—Thursday evening at 6 o'clock four men were struck by passenger engine No. 31 at the Junction, a quarter of a mile east of here. Three of them were instantly killed. The other escaped with a few scratches The men were walking on the track, and on a dump a hundred feet high. The train was running very fast and the four were hurled into a ravine below. John Scott, an Englishman, the one survivor, knew only one of the men who were killed. He was his companion and his name was Hauser Carpenter. To the Pennsylvania railroad physician he said the man's name was Arthur Cavenaugh. He claimed that they had been working at McDonald as miners and were on their way to Williamstown, Pa., where they expected employment. The two other dead men are unknown. Scott and Carpenter, or Cavenaugh, met only this morning.

All three of the dead men were well dressed, one of them wearing kid gloves. Behind the statement of the one man who escaped are some mysterious disclosures that the railroad authorities are exercised over, and which are not to be made public. Scott, after telling the story first mentioned, made another statement which involved his secret cross-questioning in a private office at the railroad station by the railroad officials and the authorities there. All efforts to learn something of the sitting were fruitless.

Scott stated that he was advised not to talk about what led up to the killing, and the silence of others who may know keeps the mystery in the dark.

Missionaries Might Elevate Them.

Wheeling News.

The Maryland mob that tore down a jail yard fence in order to see a hanging was evidently bound to miss nothing of an elevating character.

YOU hardly realize that it is medicine when taking Carter's Little Liver Pills; they are very small; no bad effects; all troubles from torpid liver are relieved by their use.

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething" softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain and cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

ANYONE wishing corn, oats, baled hay or clover and timothy seed can get prices, delivered at Pennsylvania points, by writing to C. Rowland, Lanark, Ill. dc5-W-4t

THE PARKS QUIET.

No More New Workmen Employed at Highland or Schenley Thursday.

Scenes among the laboring gangs at Schenley and Highland parks Thursday were very quiet. Probably the most important thing which happened during the day was the discharge of a number of Schenley park men who had been unruly. This occurred about noon, and the men released were paid half a day's wages.

At Highland park the applicants who came in the morning made the steps of Superintendent Burke's office building look like there had been a riot. Pieces of stone and bits of mud were thick about the place, brought there by hundreds of feet. No men were taken on, as stated before, excepting a few who had been promised work days before. There were 546 men in the several gangs. Many who had not brought their dinners the day before brought them yesterday, knowing that they were going to get work.

But those who had no lunch were given something by their fellows, or helped by the ladies of the neighborhood who were on hand with coffee, soup and sandwiches. J. G. Bennett, the Wood street hatter, sent some coffee and big boilers to make the beverage in to the park yesterday morning, and with the contributions and personal assistance of the ladies from nearby the men had plenty to eat.

The public fund reached over $40,000 yesterday, which is a showing not to be ashamed of. It is enough to give the men now at work employment for over a month. The subscriptions received by Treasurer Thompson were:

Previously reported, $27,467 29; Somers, Fitler & Clark, $50; James Verner, $100; L. C., $2; S. W. B. M., $5; R. B. Petty, $25; Jos. Woodwell & Co., $100; W. H. Neely, $5; collected by Pittsburgh *Dispatch*, $29 50; Pittsburgh manufacturing company, $200; Pittsburgh *Dispatch*, $500; William Flinn, $1,000; Brown & Co., incorporated, $500; McCully & Woods, $25; S. S. Pinkerton, $100; C. G. Hussey & Co., $300; Miss E. Sibbet, $25; W. Watson, of Swissvale, $7 95; C. F. Leekens and daughters, $3; Wm. Barrett, $10; L. M. S., $2; cash, $2; E. C. Freat, Canonsburg, $1; Geo. E. Leith, $16; Hon. Thomas Ewing, $100; Gregg & Elliott, $100; Demlar & Schenck, $100; F. A. & R. G. Gillespie, $1,000; Wm. M. Gillespie, $50; Julia B. Gillespie, $50; Thomas Howard Gillespie, $10; Henry Lloyd Gillespie, $10; James Park Gillespie, $10; Jean Gillespie, $10; Second avenue traction company, $500; collected by Pittsburgh *Times*, $398 38; Zug & Co., $250; C. A. Balph, $150; Building hardware company, $200; Wm. Rosebery, $100; Reymer & Bro., $100; C. Jordon, treasurer stone contractors, $50; C. D. Robbins, $25; M., $5; People's National bank, Pittsburgh, $1,000; City savings bank, $200; Ft. Pitt national bank, $500; Iron City national bank, $500; Pittsburgh national bank of commerce, $500; Lincoln national bank, $500; German national bank, $500; Citizen's national bank, $500; N. Holmes & Sons, $500; H. K. Porter & Co., $500; Thomas Jamison, $25. Total, $40,469 12.

The contribution of Tim Barrett ($10) was paid in Booth & Flinn scrip. Late yesterday afternoon the mayor received a check for $200 from W. S. Kuhn. This is not included in the above list, as it will not reach Treasurer Thompson until this morning.

THE BILLIARD BALL.

Money and Frequently Blood Expended in Obtaining It.

The globe of ivory which is knocked about a table in a game of billiards costs, if of good quality, at least $10, says the *Million*. This represents its cost in money. There is, however, a far more important and formidable element in the price which has been paid for it. The billiard ball of pure ivory represents, as it lies white and glistening upon the cloth, an expenditure of human life blood as well as of money. Elephants' tusks are brought down to the African coast by caravans, generally in charge of Arabs, which have been trading in the interior.

Very often they have picked up slaves as well as ivory. But this phase of the matter may be left out of the account. It is estimated that every large caravann bringing ivory to the coast has cost more than 100 human lives through fights and murders in the course of the expeditions. Thirty more men are likely to have succumbed to fevers or other diseases and the fatigues of the march. The hunting of the elephant and the capture of the ivory are very likely to have caused the death of 10 men altogether. Such casualties are the rule in elephant hunting rather than the exception. An average tusk does not furnish more than enough material for two good billiard tables. Of course, the remainder of the ivory in each tusk is made use of in other ways; a perfectly cut billiard ball requires special quality, or so-called "nerve," which is found only in one part of the tusk.

The chances are that a billiard ball of the first quality has cost at least one human life; and there is not one such ball which may not be truly said to be stained with men's blood. They can hardly be considered, therefore, a cheerful accompaniment to a sensitive person's diversion.

Lassoed a Deer With a Bell Cord.

Conductor James McEntee, of the Union Pacific railroad, claims to have recently lassoed a deer with a bell cord, an experience that is vouched for by the train hands. The train was going at full speed near Echo, Utah territory, at the time.

The WREN in Business

It is characteristic of the Wren that it will sneak in and occupy the nest made by another bird, in preference to building one of its own. This same trait is often seen in business. It is shown by the imitators of

COTTOLENE

No sooner has the wonderful merit of this new vegetable shortening, so much better than lard, created for it a remarkable sale and popularity, than the business wrens are ready to move upon the market with many worthless counterfeits. Any housekeeper can be easily and cheaply convinced of the value of COTTOLENE by simply giving it a trial. They will then be unwilling to go back to lard, or go down to fraudulent imitations.

Sold in 3 and 5 pound pails.

Made only by
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,
CHICAGO.
PITTSBURGH AGENTS:
F. SELLERS & CO.

LIL'S GAME IS UP.

An Officer on the Warship Philadelphia at Honolulu Declared So.

HE HAD SEEN A STATE MESSAGE.

President Dole Promises Stubborn Fighting if Need Be.

TROUBLE EXPECTED IN HAWAII.

[Copyright, 1893, by the Associated Press.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26.—The Associated Press' Honolulu correspondent writes privately as follows, just as the steamer Mariposa, which arrived from Honolulu this morning, was preparing to leave the dock:

"Since the arrival of the cutter Corwin this morning affairs are in a very excited condition. The rumor is prevalent that the officers of the United States warships have ordered their wives to leave by the Mariposa. The greatest secrecy is maintained. The provisional government is confident and will fight if attacked. At the present writing Americans and the government are prepared for the fight, which may be precipitated at any moment. The government still persists in the belief that no trouble will occur. This is not the general opinion among Americans. The militia is all prepared and within 20 minutes 1,000 men could be in the field to defend the provisional government."

The Mariposa had the following letter, dated Honolulu, Dec. 14:

The last news received here from the United States was by a sailing vessel which arrived December 11. The barkentine George Perkins brought the text of ex-Queen Liliuokalani's statement, as given to Commissioner Blount. Prominent Royalists, among whom were ex-Marshal Charles B. Wilson, admitted at once that the statements by the ex-queen were virtually correct, and set forth in a succinct manner the claims relied upon by the ex-queen's party.

SOME PORTIONS SUPPRESSED.

Interviews held with leading annexationists showed that they hold that the ex-queen, in admitting she had prepared a new constitution which she was ready to force upon the foreigners, has admitted the groundwork upon which the revolution of last January was based. Ex-Marshal Wilson said that his report, given Mr. Blount, was supplemental to the ex-queen's, and would explain many things which were not stated in detail by her. Careful inquiry shows that several portions of Mr. Wilson's statement to Mr. Blount were cancelled before it left Hawaii.

The political situation at Honolulu is in a state of abeyance, awaiting the news expected to arrive by the steamer Alameda, due on the 21st inst. Since the diplomatic notes exchanged between the provisional government and Minister Willis nothing further has transpired. In the meantime the provisional government is carrying out the plans of defense already reported, and the last 5,000 sandbags are being filled to-day, to be placed in position upon the upper verandas of the executive building in case an attack is made.

After the vote of the councils that removals of Royalists in office should be made, which was precipitated by the removal of Fred Wundenberg from the deputy clerkship of the supreme court, George Smithers, register of public accounts, was replaced in the finance department by George Ashley, an American. Carl Widemann, first clerk in the same department, was replaced by E. A. McInerney, a Hawaiian-born American. The only other removal which has taken place to date is that of a Royalist from the custom house.

Royalists believe that President Cleveland will endeavor to carry out his policy of restoration and that he will receive sufficient backing in congress. They admit that the entire dependence on their cause rests now upon the firmness displayed by Mr. Cleveland.

WILLIS STILL RETICENT.

Minister Willis has absolutely nothing to say on the situation beyond a reiteration that he is awaiting further instructions from Washington, which have been made necessary by certain contingencies which have arisen since his arrival. What these contingencies are no man knows officially.

The Royalists claim that if congress refuses to settle the matter in favor of the ex-queen, as proposed by Mr. Cleveland, the Hawaiian affair is liable at any moment to assume international proportions and hint that both England and Japan will take a hand. But little credence is given this view. All efforts to find out the position taken by the British in case trouble occurs have thus far failed.

Inquiry into the ex-queen's policy in the case of her restoration is outlined by several of her leading politicians to be one in which general amnesty will be granted to her opponents, with few exceptions. After careful inquiry among the leading Royalists these exceptions were learned to be President Dole, Minister Thurston, Attorney W. O. Smith and Chief Justice Judd, of the supreme court.

PRESIDENT DOLE'S BAD HEALTH.

Considerable anxiety has been felt lately owing to the renewed poor health of President Dole. During the past week he has been resting at home and has not appeared at the foreign office except in case of urgency. His physicians say that his health is not seriously impaired.

When last seen by the representative of the Associated Press the president expressed the hope that the congress of the United States would aid Hawaii in reaching her ultimate destiny, from which he believed neither diplomatic intrigue nor force could long deter her, and affirmed that he firmly believed such steps would be taken on the opening of that body as would do away with the necessity of the provisional government meeting the proposed policy of the restoration with force, which must certainly result if Cleveland's administration attempted to again saddle a native monarchy upon the white population of Hawaii.

At 6 o'clock this morning the United States revenue cutter Corwin arrived unexpectedly in the harbor. Almost as soon as the Corwin dropped her anchors in naval row, Captain Munger came ashore and went at once to the American legation, where he remained closeted with Minister Willis for over an hour. He delivered extensive dispatches from Washington at the legation.

This morning at 9:30 the Associated Press representative called at the executive building and found all the ministers including President Dole in their offices. Interviews with the cabinet show that the government interprets President Cleveland's message to congress, which the *Star* published in an extra this morning, to mean that it will restore the ex-queen peacefully, if possible, and in case this cannot be done will refer the matter to congress for further action.

PROMISES A STUBBORN FIGHT.

President Dole assured the Associated Press representative that, in case Minister Willis made any advances either before or after the sailing of the Mariposa looking toward restoration, the government wished it announced that such negotiations would make no headway, and if pushed would be absolutely rejected by the provisional government. "If the worst comes we will make a stubborn resistance," said the president.

The steamer Mariposa at noon was announced to sail at 5 P. M. The company delayed the steamer for the purpose of furnishing the latest news to the United States. A visit to the United States steamer Philadelphia at 11 o'clock this morning [illegible] everything quiet aboard. It was learned, however, that cipher dispatches sent from Washington to Minister Willis had been sent aboard to be translated.

A special session of the executive council adjourned at 3 P. M., after considering the situation and discussing further plans of defense in case of unfriendly action by Willis. At 3 o'clock no communication had been received by the cabinet from Minister Willis. Late this afternoon a visit to the executive building showed an active state of preparation, and the officers expressed themselves as ready for the unexpected should it happen. The royalists are uneasy at the prospect, and annexationists declare that if they are forced to go down it will be with colors flying. The very latest order issued has been to the citizens' reserve guard to be on the alert.

4:40 P. M.—The Mariposa is to sail in a few minutes. The Associated Press correspondent has just learned that the cipher dispatches received by Willis per the Corwin amounted to seven pages. One of the Philadelphia's officers, who made the translation, said to a responsible citizen this afternoon: "If I were a royalist I would consider the game was up as far as the ex-queen is concerned."

There Is a Difference.

Indianapolis Journal.

Tommy—Paw, is a rent and a tear all the same?

Mr Fig—Well, not exactly. I have known many a man who could not raise his rent because he had been on a tear.

The Disappearance of a Soft Snap.

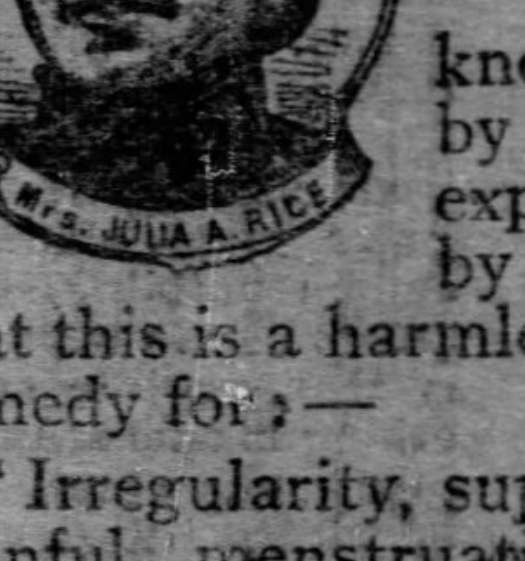
Zanesville Signal.

It is significant that the agents of monopoly only are opposing the Wilson bill. The consumer is in favor of that bill every time. The Democratic party will be found on the side of the people as usual.

"I suffered 8 years

"From woman's early troubles.

"I could find no permanent relief until, one year ago, I tried *Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.* Relief then came with it almost immediately, and at this time I am a well woman.



"I absolutely know, not only by my own experience, but by others also, that this is a harmless and sure remedy for:—

"Irregularity, suppressed or painful menstruations, weakness of the stomach, sick headache, and female complaints generally. There is no need of so much female suffering. Here is the remedy. It is wicked not to accept the relief it will bring."—*Mrs. J. A. Rice, Florence, Ky.*

All druggists sell it. Address in confidence, LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., LYNN, MASS. *Mrs. Pinkham's Liver Pills, 25 cents.*

SULPHUR BITTERS

THE GREATEST BLOOD PURIFIER KNOWN.

This Great German Medicine is the CHEAPEST and best. 128 doses of Sulphur Bitters for $1.00, less than one cent a dose. It will cure the worst kind of skin disease, from a common pimple on the face to that awful disease, SCROFULA. In all cases of such stubborn, deep seated diseases, Sulphur Bitters is the best medicine to use. Don't wait until tomorrow, try a bottle TO-DAY.

Don't ever take BLUE PILLS, or mercury, they are deadly. Put your trust in Sulphur Bitters, the purest and best medicine ever made. Is your TONGUE COATED with a yellow, sticky substance? Is your Breath foul and offensive? Your Stomach is OUT OF ORDER. Use Sulphur Bitters immediately. If you are sick, no matter what ails you, use Sulphur Bitters.

Don't wait until you are unable to walk, or are flat on your back, but get some AT ONCE, it will cure you. Sulphur Bitters is THE INVALID'S FRIEND.

Send 3 2-cent stamps to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., for best medical work published.

HUMPHREYS' VETERINARY SPECIFICS

For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs, AND POULTRY.

500 Page Book on Treatment of Animals and Chart Sent Free.

CURES { Fevers, Congestions, Inflammation
A.A. { Spinal Meningitis, Milk Fever.
B.B.--Strains, Lameness, Rheumatism.
C.C.--Distemper, Nasal Discharges.
D.D.--Bots or Grubs, Worms.
E.E.--Coughs, Heaves, Pneumonia.
F.F.--Colic or Gripes, Bellyache.
G.G.--Miscarriage, Hemorrhages.
H.H.--Urinary and Kidney Diseases.
I.I.--Eruptive Diseases, Mange.
J.K.--Diseases of Digestion, Paralysis.
Single Bottle (over 50 doses), - - - .60
Stable Case, with Specifics, Manual, Veterinary Cure Oil and Medicator, $7.00
Jar Veterinary Cure Oil, - - 1.00

Sold by Druggists; or sent prepaid anywhere and in any quantity on receipt of price.

HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28

In use 30 years. The only successful remedy for Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness, and Prostration, from over-work or other causes. $1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for $5.

Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.

HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

BREAK IN PRICES.

Continuous Liquidation the Cause of Recent Depression in Values.

GRANGERS INCLINED TO DROOP.

McLeod's Power in New England Has About Vanished.

LIVELY RAID ON CHICAGO GAS.

Westinghouse Reduces the Price of Incandescent Lamps.

MARKET MADE UP CHIEFLY OF RAIDS

SPECIAL TO THE PITTSBURGH POST.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—The bears in the stock market adopted high-handed measures during the past week to depress prices because the general list displayed a fair amount of resistance to their attacks. In the closing days the bulls became disheartened and commission houses were compelled to market large blocks of long stock on account of exhausted margins. The Cammack party was thus enabled to take in the greatest part of their short contracts at a handsome profit.

The collapse of the bull pool in New England and the critical condition of Atchison affairs, coupled with the closing of the St. Nicholas bank, were the principal factors that caused a break in prices all along the line. The enormous liquidation that has been in progress for the past ten days gave every evidence of having run its course to-day, as the declines in New England and Whisky trust were chiefly due to the operations of the room traders, who were speculating upon the nervousness of the financial community in facing the winding up of accounts at the close of the year.

The Vanderbilt stocks were temporarily buoyed up by the favorable exhibit of the current six months' business, which showed that all the roads had earned a small surplus over fixed charges and dividends.

The fate of Atchison has been trembling in the balance all the week, and it was not until to-day's meeting of the board of directors that a decision was reached about paying the January interest. The company has been liquidating a number of small loans held in this city, and this impaired the fund set apart for interest payment, while the death of Chairman Magoun blocked negotiations for securing a short term loan, although at the last moment Mr. Russell Sage and associates came forward to the rescue of the company and offered to advance the money on favorable terms. The details of the arrangement were not made known during business hours to-day, but the official announcement that the January interest would be paid caused a sharp advance in the stock on the street after the close, and 15½ was bid, while gains of ¼ to ½ per cent over official closing quotations were also reported in the remainder of the list.

The grangers have displayed a drooping tendency and the Cammack following have reaped a rich harvest by attacking St. Paul, and under cover of the weakness of that stock they took in their shorts in Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Rock Island at their leisure.

St. Paul has refused to rally in response to an overdue reaction in the general market, for the reason that the earnings for the third week in December are expected to be fully as unfavorable as for the preceding weeks.

Northwest was the strongest of the granger group, and investors were encouraged to buy the stock when it broke below par on the publication of the November earnings, which showed that the saving in operating expenses was almost equal to the loss in gross earnings.

New England has been hammered by the room traders on what they consider heavy liquidating orders in the market. It is now conceded that one clique of speculators have been unloading upon another and that the New Haven people have been able, by purchases in the open market, to obtain control of the road.

What the policy of the New Haven management will be is difficult to foreshadow, but it is understood that foreclosure proceedings on the second mortgage bonds will be instituted and the property thrown in the hands of a receiver. This may not take place until after the January interest is paid, since the McLeod party may have sufficient vanity to meet obligations, for which they have all along said that the money was pledged. It can be stated, however, on the best authority, that the reign of the McLeod party will cease at the annual election next spring.

The Havemeyer interests were very much disappointed that the majority report of the ways and means committee did not recommend a modification of the sugar schedules, but the bears, finding that the certificates were held so well in hand, hesitated to sell them short. The raw sugar market has displayed a firmer tone, but the refineries have not increased their weekly meltings, and the profits of the American sugar refining company have consequently been reduced during the past 30 days.

A vigorous attack was made on Chicago gas on the reduction in the price of gas that goes into effect on January 1, and it was not until the stock had fallen 5 points from the highest figure of the week that the Keene brokers and the Benedict party came to its support. They had to take a great deal of long stock, however, because word was telegraphed from Chicago that the council had authorized an extension of the electric lighting system by a special assessment on property holders.

General electric has been stubbornly firm, owing to the heavy purchases by the Drexel-Morgan interests. The company is now economizing at all of its principal works, and hopes to resume dividends on the preferred stock in the early part of the spring. The reduction in rates by both the Edison and Westinghouse companies does not necessarily mean a war, because each concern claims that the cost of electric lighting has been greatly cheapened through the application of new inventions, and all that they ask is that there be no infringements on their respective patents. The Westinghouse electric and manufacturing company announces to-day a reduction in the retail price of its 16-candle power stopper incandescent lamps to 25 cents, with further concessions to large customers. The company also intimates that it intends to quote a still lower figure in the near future.

Reading has been dormant because of the delay in publishing the report of Expert Little, while all the coal stocks have been inclined to drop on account of the weakening in prices among the wholesale dealers in anthracite; in fact the sales agents have advocated a reduction in the January output to 2,500,000 tons.

There will be fewer defaults on interest at the beginning of the year than was expected, but among the latest delinquents is the Detroit, Lansing & Northern road, which announces that it has no money to meet its January obligations.

The market to-day was contracted and consisted of a series of raids followed by spasmodic rallies when the shorts started in to cover. The bank statement was a disappointment because the increase in loans was less than $1,000,000.

Pittsburgh & Western preferred closed at 27 to 29.

[By Associated Press.]

WALL STREET, Dec. 23.—While New England was the leading stock in to-day's speculation on the stock exchange and took up one-third of the dealings, there was a fairly active and well-distributed business in the rest of the list. The trading was mainly on the bear side of the market, but the shorts did not a little covering which checked the downward tendency at frequent intervals, and served to indicate that the short interest was not prepared to leave out very long lines over the Christmas holidays. The London stock exchange being closed until next Wednesday kept the arbitrage houses out of the market, confining the speculation to purely local lines. There were both selling and buying orders in New England from Boston, but the former largely outnumbered the latter, and a prominent broker, said to be acting for persons usually well informed as to the company's affairs, was a large seller of New England. When it became known that a directors' meeting yesterday had appointed Messrs. McLeod, Prince, Armstrong and Ervin a committee to raise the $200,000 required to meet the January interest, thus confirming the general belief that money had not yet been obtained, there was a rush to sell the stock which became more pronounced when it was rumored that the opposition company had obtained control of New England's floating debt with the object of enforcing a receivership. Under combined sales of long stock and for the short account the shares broke 4⅜ per cent amid considerable excitement. The lower range of values induced some buying which resulted in a recovery of 1¾, followed by a reaction of 1¼, and a final rally of 1 per cent, the loss on the day being 2⅝ per cent. The only other stock the sales of which reached 10,000 shares was Western Union, which, after advancing ⅛ at the opening, declined 1¼, closing at a recovery of ⅞. A drive was made on Distilling which sent it down 2⅝ per cent, being based on alleged advices from Washington that the ways and means committee had not yet definitely decided to increase the spirits tax. When the pressure to sell was removed the shares quickly rallied and closed 1⅝ above the lowest point touched.

Atchison was held pretty steadily throughout the day, at one time being ⅜ higher than the closing figure of yesterday, then reacting ⅞ and then recovering to and closing at yesterday's price. There was a general rally in the final dealings and the market closed firmer but ¼@2⅜ lower on the day. New England, 1⅝, Tobacco, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis preferred 1¼, National linseed and Green Bay trust receipts 1 per cent, Distilling, Cotton oil common and preferred and Canadian Southern 1 per cent. New Jersey Central shows an advance of 1 per cent, and some few other shares are a small fraction higher.

The transactions of the week have resulted in a universal depreciation in values, there being scarcely a stock dealt in which has not declined from the closing price of Saturday last. The principal breaks are: Evansville & Terre Haute, 16; New England, 11¼; Pullman, 8; Interior conduit and insulation, 7¾; Cotton oil preferred, 6¼; do. common, 2¾; Morris & Essex and Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, 5¼; Western Union, 5¼; Alton & Terre Haute, Delaware & Hudson, Rubber, Rio Grande Western, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis preferred, 5; do. common, 3; Distilling and Linseed oil, 4⅞; New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2nd preferred, 4⅜; Susquehanna & Western preferred, 4⅝; Manhattan, 4½; Chicago gas, 4⅜; Atchison, 4¼; Starch, 4¼; Lake Erie & Western preferred, Pittsburgh & Western preferred, 4; Tobacco, 7; Great Northern preferred, 3¾; Iowa Central preferred, 3½; St. Paul, 3⅝; do. preferred, 2; Lake Shore, 3¼; Hocking Valley, 3½; New Jersey Central, Canadian Southern, Mobile & Ohio and Sugar preferred, 3; do. common, 2¼; Lead common and preferred, 2⅞; New York Central and Consolidated gas, 2¾; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and Rock Island, 2⅝; Missouri Pacific and Minnesota & St. Louis preferred, 2½; North Pacific preferred, Oregon improvement, Chesapeake & Ohio and Colorado fuel and iron, 2¼, and Union Pacific, Oregon navigation, New York & Northern preferred, Nashville, Chattanooga, Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Illinois Central and Green Bay and Winona, 2 per cent. The only shares which have advanced on the week are Cordage preferred, 2¼, and Wells-Fargo, 1 per cent.

The bond market was weak to-day except for the Atchison issues, the 4s after receding ⅞ rose 2¾, the 2ds reacted ⅛ and advanced 1¼, Oregon short line 6s declined 4½ and recovered 3 per cent. Louisville & New Albany consols declined 2½, St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute 2ds guaranteed rose 2 per cent. The principal changes on the week are: Declines—Duluth & Manitoba firsts 18½, St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s 8¾, Peoria, Decater & Evansville seconds 6½, Virginia Midland stamped guaranteed 5, Chicago and Erie incomes 4½, Oregon Navigation 6s and do short line 6s, 4, Reading 2d preferred incomes, Toledo, Peoria & Western firsts, Atchison, Colorado and Pacific firsts and Atchison 2s 3¼, and do 4s 2¾. Advances—Minnesota & St. Louis 2ds 14¾, Detroit Union Gas consol 5s 9¼, Delaware & Lackawanna 7s of 1907, 5½, St. Paul Isis I. & D. extension 5s, and St. Paul and Northern Pacific 6s, 4¼.

Bonds closed as follows:

U. S. 4s reg	113¾	St. Paul Con.	127¼
do. 4s coup	114	St. P., C. & P. 1s.	105½
do. 2s	95	T. P. L. G. T. rcts.	73⅛
Pacific 6s of '95	102	T. P. R. G. T. rcts.	18
Louis. stmpd 4s	96¾	Union Pacific 1s.	105
Missouri 6s	100	West Shore	104
Tenn. new set 6s.	100	R. G. W. 1s.	70
do. do. 5s.	100	Atchison 4s	68¾
do. do. 3s.	74	do. 2ds A	34
Canada So. 2ds	103	G. H. & S. A. 6s	92½
Cen. Pac. 1sts	105¾	do. do. 1s	94
Den. & R. G. 1s	112	Hous. & Tex. 5s	107
do. do. 4s	78	do. do.	103¾
Erie 2ds	75¾	N. C. 6s	115
M., K. & T. g. 6s	44	do. 4s	95
do. do. 5s	79	S. C. & N. pfd	1½
Mutual Union 6s	111	Tenn. old 6s	60
N. J. C. int. cert.	113¾	Va. centuries	56¼
North. Pac. 1sts	115¾	do. pref.	6
do. do. 2s	89	Ala. currencies	98
Northw'ern cons	138	Ala. class A	99¾
do. Debent. 5s	107¾	Ala. class B	103½
St. L. & I. M. 5s	76½	Ala. class C	93½
St. L. & S. F. g. m.	100		

By private wire to Henry Sproul & Co.: Liquidation in New England has been the prominent feature of the market, and it is one of the cases where if so strong a combination of capitalists could do nothing with it, lesser men can afford to let it alone. In itself it is probably worthless and outside combination was its only chance, that chance now being so remote we can see no chance for it. Atchison was also most heavily sold, but outside of some Boston selling the stock seemed to come largely from Weil and White, who are now great bears, largely from political prejudice. Political prejudice is very well in its place, but is unsound as a permanent financial principle, and Atchison is said to be in so good a physical condition that it is at the present price selling below receivership prices, though it is still open to question whether it will go into receivers' hands with the probabilities in favor of its doing so. The pendulum of stock exchange prices has, in opinion of the writer, swung beyond a due depression, and any buyer who can wait can buy on a scale with absolute assurance of a profit. It is stated that Union Pacific will benefit largely this winter in the proposed San Francisco fair—we hope so, as it has a rough road to hoe—though the possibilities in Union Pacific, considering its earning power and possible saving in any settlement with the government, are such as to make it a tempting gamble. St. Paul is such a favorite with the room traders that its character is always more apparent than real; when weak so much stock is in sight as to make it look hopeless and the reverse when it turns, and it now is being bought from 59¼ down in a way to give some hope that its weakness is superficial. Though for almost the first time the exchange has not celebrated the day before Xmas, we most heartily wish our correspondents "Merry Xmas."

The total sales of stocks to-day were 149,900 shares, including: Atchison, 7,200; American sugar, 4,500; Burlington & Quincy, 6,200; Chicago gas, 9,700; Distillers and Cattle Feeders, 9,900; General electric, 2,800; Louisville & Nashville, 2,100; Missouri Pacific, 4,500; New York & New England, 57,000; Rock Island, 4,600; St. Paul, 9,100; Union Pacific, 2,100; Western Union, 10,500.

Daily range of prices reported by Messrs. Henry Sproul & Co., No. 78 Fourth avenue, members of New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh stock exchanges, and Chicago board of trade:

STOCKS.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Atch., T. & S. F.	14½	14⅞	14	14⅜
Am. Cotton Oil Co	27¾	27¾	26⅝	27
do. preferred	60⅜	61	60	60½
Am. Sug'r Ref. Co	79⅝	80½	79⅝	80¼
do. preferred	....	....	....	82
Balt & Ohio	69⅝	69¾	69⅜	68½
Canada Southern	50⅝	50½	50	50½
Canadian Pacific	....	....	....	70⅝
Chi. Gas T. rcts	60⅞	61⅝	60	61½
C., Bur. & Q.	75½	75⅝	75	75
C., H. Val. & T.	18⅞	18½	18⅜	18½
Consolidated gas	....	....	....	126
C., C., C. & St. L.	35⅝	35⅝	35¼	35½
Chesape'ke & Ohio	16¼	16⅝	16¼	16¼
Del., Lack. & W.	159	161	159	161
Del. & Hudson	128¼	128½	127⅛	128¼
Dis. & Cattle F. Co	24⅛	24⅛	21⅝	23⅝
Erie	14½	14¼	14⅛	14⅛
do. preferred	....	....	....	30⅜
Gen. Elec. Co.	36½	37½	36¼	37⅛
Illinois Central	....	....	....	89
L. S. & M. S.	123	123	122½	122¾
Lake Erie & W.	....	....	....	14½
do. preferred	....	....	....	62
Louis. & Nash	47⅛	47⅛	47¼	47¾
Michigan Central	....	....	....	99
Manhattan Con.	122	122½	122	122¼
Missouri Pacific	21¼	21⅛	21	21⅛
National Lead Co	22¾	22¾	22⅛	22⅛
do. preferred	67¼	67¼	67⅛	67
New York Central	98¼	99	97¾	98
Nat. Cordage Co.	17	17⅜	17	16⅛
do. preferred	....	....	....	40
N. Y. & N. E.	19⅝	19⅝	15¼	16⅝
New Jersey Cen.	114	114	114	113½
N. & W. pref.	....	....	....	19⅝
Northwest	99⅝	99⅝	99¼	99⅜
Northern Pacific	5	5¼	4⅝	4¾
do. preferred	19	19	19	19
N. American Co.	3½	3½	3½	3½
Omaha	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
Pacific Mail	....	....	....	13
Pullman Car Co.	163½	163½	163½	163½
P., C., C. & St L.	....	....	....	12
do. preferred	42½	42½	42½	39
Reading	18	18⅝	18	18⅛
R. & W. P. Ter.	2½	2½	2½	2⅜
Rock Island	65⅛	65⅛	64⅝	64⅞
St. Paul	58	58	57⅝	57⅞
do. preferred	116	116	116	116
Tenn. C. & I.	15¼	15½	15	15⅜
Texas & Pacific	7	7	6⅝	6⅝
T., A. A. & N. M.	....	....	....	6⅝
Union Pacific	18⅞	19¼	18¾	19¼
U. S. Rubber Co.	....	....	....	40
Wabash	7	7	6⅞	6⅞
do. preferred	13¾	13⅞	13¼	13⅝
W. U. Telegraph	82¼	82¼	81	81¾
W. & L. E.	13½	13⅜	13	13
do. preferred	48⅞	49½	48⅞	48½
Wisconsin Central	....	....	....	4½

MONETARY.

The money market is substantially unchanged, with time and call loans firm at 6 per cent. There is a fair demand for currency. The clearing house figures compare as follows:

Yesterday's exchanges	$2,067,059 18
Yesterday's balances	535,941 92
Daily average exchanges	2,059,173 01
Daily average last week	1,902,277 42

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—Money on call easy at 1@1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3½@5½ per cent. Sterling exchange inactive, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4 86¾@4 37 for demand and at $4 84½@4 84¾ for 60 days. Posted rates, $4 85@4 87½. Commercial bills, $4 83½@4 83¾. Silver certificates, 69⅝ last bid. No sales.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—Bank clearings, $86,607,851; balances, $5,882,020. For the week—Exchanges, $514,509,971; balances, $34,199,650.

BOSTON, Dec. 23.—Bank clearings, $13,693,716; balances, $1,145,009. For the week—Exchanges, $81,733,448; balances, $9,434,336. Money, 1 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23.—Clearings, $9,884,337; balances, $1,315,954. For the week—Exchanges, $62,138,497; balances, $9,001,876.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 23.—Bank clearings, $1,890,330; balances, $224,463. For the week—Exchanges, $13,232,727; balances, $1,862,135.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—New York exchange, 80c premium. Sterling exchange dull; actual, $4 85@4 87¼. Clearings today, $12,117,000; total for the week, $81,025,000; for corresponding week last year, $100,034,000. Money plenty and demand light; rates unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 23.—Bank clearings to-day, $2,194,675.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 23.—Money 3@6 per cent. New York exchange, 25@30c premium. Clearings, $2,034,350; for week, $13,304,050; for same week last year, $14,647,250.

Boston Stocks

BOSTON, Dec. 23.—Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, 14⅜; American sugar, 80⅜; American sugar preferred, 82½; Bay State gas, 7½; Bell telephone, 110; Boston & Maine, 141; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 75¼; General electric, 37; Mexican Central, 5¾; New York & New England, 16¾; Oregon Short Line, 5; Rubber, 40; San Diego, 5; Union Pacific, 19; West End, 52½; Westinghouse electric, 24; do. preferred, 47.

Turpentine.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—Rosin dull; strained common to good, $1 27½@1 30. Turpentine dull at 29@30½c.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 23.—Rosin firm; strained, $1 00; good, $1 05. Spirits firm at 27c. Tar steady at 90c. Turpentine quiet; hard, $1 00; soft, $1 60; virgin, $1 60.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 23.—Spirits firm at 22c. Rosin firm at $1 05.

Specie Shipments.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—The exports of specie from the port of New York for week ending to-day were: Gold, $75,204; silver, $1,035,204.

The imports from the port of New York for the week ending to-day were: General merchandise, $7,301,051; dry goods, $1,158,514; specie, $207,826.

LOCAL STOCKS AND FINANCE.

Speculative Market Dull and Without Feature.

NO MARKED CHANGE IN STOCK VALUES.

Stock Demand Narrow and Business on a Holiday Basis.

LITTLE TRADING ON 'CHANGE YESTERDAY

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
SATURDAY, Dec. 23, 1893.

Stock markets everywhere have been dull and featureless all week. Trading has narrowed down to a holiday basis, and the present stagnation is quite likely to extend for several weeks or perhaps more into the new year, when it is expected that speculation, if other business does not, will become more active. In regard to the general business situation no marked improvement is looked for until the spring months, unless the tariff problem is settled at a much earlier period than now seems probable. In the meantime business of all kinds is likely to be of the hand-to-mouth order, consumers buying only that which is necessary, while middlemen will follow a similar policy. Whether the demand in the aggregate will be sufficient to keep business moving at a living rate remains to be seen. The recent shipment of almost $2,000,000 in gold to Europe did not affect the money markets of the country to any appreciable extent. The gold was sent to Germany where the rate on call loans was considerably higher than in New York, and naturally German balances sought the former market. The rate of sterling does not admit of shipments to London, nor are there any conditions at present in sight calculated to cause any movement of the metal in that direction. At the present time the imports of merchandise are very light, and are likely to remain in that condition until the new tariff takes effect; and in addition this country has, since the repeal of silver purchases, about $35,000,000 worth of yearly surplus of silver bullion for export, which will take the place of so much gold in the settlement of our foreign balances. In anticipation of extensive gold exports preparations have been made, New York banks having pledged to meet from their own stock shipments of gold up to $30,000,000. Some of the banks which joined in the promise are not offering time money with the same freedom they did a few days ago, but this is the only apparent effect the matter has had upon financial and speculative circles.

The stock market continues provokingly dull and distressingly uneventful, and even the professionals and room traders are getting little satisfaction out of it. Brokers are ever hopeful, but even they are becoming weary of the monotony, since the nimble and elusive fraction which constitutes their profits seems to be more difficult than ever to surround and capture. The market is in the broadest sense a waiting one and the probability is that it will continue so for some time. The outside public continues to hold aloof from the street, and the investing classes have refused to do anything until something happens, and they describe that something under the general name of better times. Just as long as corporations continue to show decreased earnings, which means decreased dividends and a shrinkage in the value of stocks, just so long will the public stay out of the market.

There has been no change of importance in the local market as compared with last week. The general situation is unchanged, and while a few securities have advanced a trifle, a few have also declined, and the general list has remained practically unchanged. This is the whole and brief story of the local market during the week. While the changes have only been fractional, it is likely that the declines exceed the advances, and on the whole the market is lower to-day than it was a week ago. About the only security to show any strength worth mentioning is Philadelphia company, which the latter part of the week advanced on the glowing reports of the great gusher which the company had drilled on the Grubbs farm.

The changes in values of the active stocks compared with last Saturday are as follows: Commercial national bank, decline 1; Citizen's national, decline 1; First national, (Allegheny) decline 2; Ohio valley gas, advance 1; Peoples pipeage, decline ¼; Philadelphia company, decline, ⅜; Citizens traction, decline ¾; Pleasant valley, advance ⅛; Birmingham traction, decline ¼; Duquesne traction, decline ¼; Monongahela water, decline ⅛; Air Brake, decline 1; U. S. glass common, advance, ½; Glass preferred, decline 1.

The sales on the exchange for the week were 1,910 shares, against 3,232 shares stock, $1,000 bonds and $100 scrip for the corresponding week last year. The business was distributed as follows: 575 shares Birmingham traction, 11¼@14¾; 25 shares Pittsburgh traction, 56; 1,255 shares Philadelphia company, 20⅝ ex-div. to 22 dividend on; 50 shares Chartiers gas, 8½@8¾; 10 shares U. S. glass, 26.

The statements made by the Pittsburgh national banks at the close of business, December 19, show the following changes compared with those for October 3, 1893, the figures being compiled by Mr. R. J. Stoney, Jr.:

Reserve, increase	$710,718
Deposits, decrease	41,848
Loans, decrease	566,327
Specie, increase	171,906
Legal tenders, decrease	52,825
Circulation, decrease	49,500
Due from legal reserve agents, inc.	591,637

The banks hold $1,655,737 in excess of the 25 per cent as required by law, or 30.47 per cent of net deposits.

At the meeting of the directors of the exchange this morning, to consider the question of location the coming year, a motion to follow the instructions of the resolution adopted at the stockholders' meeting and rent in accordance with those instructions the quarters formerly occupied by the Americus club on Wood street was defeated. This action indicates a square deadlock between what is called the majority in membership and the majority in interest, the outcome of which is yet a matter of conjecture. The directors, after full discussion, are apparently determined to lease the present quarters.

At the brief session of the local stock market this morning but little business was done. There was no demand for securities, and about as dull a market as one could imagine was the result. The usual Saturday quotations were posted, and a few small trades were made, but outside this the market was totally lacking in features. The day's business consisted of three transactions, two in Philadelphia company and one in Birmingham traction, and the total amounted to 275 shares of stock. Philadelphia company sold at 21¼. With two trades the demand seemed to be satisfied and the stock became weak, declining a fraction, 21⅛ being the closing bid. The company's Grubbs well, its latest bull card, was reported this morning as doing 50 barrels an hour, quite a decline as against yesterday. In the traction group Birmingham traction was weak and sold below the figures of last Wednesday, when the stock seemed to be in demand at 14½. Pleasant Valley advanced from 17 to 18⅝ bid, and the remainder of the group closed quiet and unchanged. More than the usual number of railroad stocks were quoted, but no transactions were made in these shares. There was a little inquiry for bonds and 93 was bid for $4,000 Birmingham traction 5s, while the other active bonds were quoted as usual. For 200 shares of Westinghouse first preferred 46 was bid, and Westinghouse air brake advanced from 125 to 130 bid, while it was offered at 136. U. S. glass, Switch and Signal and Monongahela water did not change, and more was asked for Monongahela navigation company than yesterday. The market finally closed dull. The following sales were made: 50 shares Philadelphia company at 21¼; 200 shares do at 21⅛; 25 shares Birmingham traction at 14¼.

Henry Claws says: "The tariff question continues to keep business in an unsettled condition, and may be expected to do so until the new duties are finally fixed. Consequently, the best that can be anticipated, for the next few weeks, is a hand-to-mouth business. Discouraging as this prospect may seem, it is not without some alleviations. A market of exhausted stocks has always certain advantages over a glutted one. Makers and holders of merchandise, in such condition, have it in their power to support prices and to make profits, though it be upon largely reduced sales. Nor is it to be overlooked that the tariff prospects and the depression of business are combining to exclude competition from foreign goods, and hence the large falling off in the current imports. There can be no doubt that, in most branches of trade, the production still continues much behind the consumption. This foreshadows an ultimate exhaustion of jobbers' and retailers' stocks to a point that will leave a large vacuum to be filled, in the filling of which the manufacturers should be in a position to obtain fair prices. It is therefore to be expected that, as soon as the new duties are settled, there will be a considerable revival of industrial activity."

Manager Chaplin's report of the clearings of the Pittsburgh clearing house for the week ending December 23 shows the following:

Days.	Exchanges.	Balances.
Monday	$2,112,685 59	$360,289 75
Tuesday	2,198,623 29	342,857 86
Wednesday	1,894,253 83	443,904 83
Thursday	2,001,569 53	482,521 75
Friday	2,080,846 55	466,670 81
Saturday	2,067,059 18	535,941 92
Total for week	$12,355,038 02	$2,632,186 92

Compared with the corresponding week in previous years the exchanges were as follows: Week ending—

December 23, 1893	$12,355,038 02
December 24, 1892	14,974,573 94
December 26, 1891	12,637,659 11
December 27, 1890	10,502,074 03
Total to date—	
1893	$653,536,491 39
1892	750,698,126 45
1891	667,322,024 87
1890	780,877,491 14
1889	649,832,647 41

The total exchanges for the United States were $853,184,972, a decrease of 36.8 per cent from the same week last year. Exclusive of New York the exchanges were $434,895,571, a decrease of 24.4 per cent. Every city of importance reports a loss, the decrease at New York being 44.5 per cent.

The New York bank statement shows the unusual surplus reserve of $77,937,775. Loans have increased but slightly, the expansion only reaching $865,100, while the gain in specie reaches $772,500, showing that the recent exports of gold have had no important influence on the total stock. The increase in legal tenders reaches $1,620,000, and deposits exceed $3,000,000. The changes in the statement as compared with last Saturday are as follows:

Reserve, increase	$ 1,768,950
Loans, increase	865,100
Specie, increase	772,500
Legal tenders, increase	1,620,600
Deposits, increase	3,296,600
Circulation, decrease	199,900
Surplus reserve	77,937,775
Same time in 1892	6,176,000
Same time in 1891	19,480,000

The Westinghouse electric stock transfer books will close next Saturday and reopen on January 11.

The buyer of Philadelphia company one year ago has been receiving from 10 to 15 per cent on his investment, and can sell out to-day at a profit of 50 cents a share.

A director of the Philadelphia & Erie said yesterday: Although the board has not yet discussed the question, the payment of a dividend is unlikely.

Mr. T. B. Rea, formerly of Rea Bros. & Co., of Pittsburgh, now with Dick Bros. & Lawrence, of New York, is spending the holidays in this city.

A conservative estimate places the amount of New England stock held in Philadelphia Monday morning at 75,000 shares. It is stated that the money for the payment of the January interest has been deposited in the Continental national bank.

The conviction strengthens as the stock weakens that McLeod's pet scheme for an independent entrance into New York will surely be defeated, and that ultimately Mr. McLeod and his associates will be succeeded by New Haven interests.

The Baltimore & Ohio November statement shows a gross decrease of $151,873, and a net increase of $96,957.

The closing bids and offers were as follows:

STOCKS.	Bid.	Asked.
Commercial national bank	....	96
Citizens national bank	....	69
Exchange national bank	77	....
Liberty national bank	116	118
Marine national bank	....	106
Monongahela national bank	142	....
Odd Fellows savings bank	*67	....
Third national bank	122	....
Enterprise savings	....	90
First Nat. bank, Allegheny	....	123
Second nat. bank, Alleg'y	200	....
Third national, Allegheny	150	....
Teutonia insurance	....	50
Allegheny heating company	95	....
Bridgewater	38½	....
Chartiers valley gas	8¼	9
Ohio Valley	25	....
Peoples nat. gas and pipeage	15	....
Pennsylvania gas company	7	....
Philadelphia company	21⅛	21⅜
Wheeling gas	....	18
Central traction	19	20¼
Citizens traction	....	60¼
Pittsburgh traction	....	58
Pleasant Valley	18⅝	....
Birmingham traction	....	14½
Duquesne traction	....	22
Manchester traction	37½	....
Chartiers railway	....	65
Pittsburgh & Connellsville	5	....
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	65	....
Pgh. Junction R. R. Co.	22	....
P., McK. & Y. R. R. Co.	*60	....
P., C., C. & St. L. R. R. Com.	11	....
P., C., C. & St. L. R. R. pref'd	44	....
P. & Western R. R. Co.	5	....
P. & Western R. R. Co. pref'd	15	....
N. Y. & Cleveland Gas Coal Co.	....	48½
Monongahela bridge	33	....
Pittsburgh & Bir. bridge	....	70
Luster mining	10¾	....
Monongahela water	28¾	29¼
Monongahela Navigation Co	....	75
Union Switch and Signal	....	15½
Union Switch and Sig. pref	....	33
Westinghouse air brake	130	136
Westinghouse brake, lim.	100	110
U. S. glass common	27	30
U. S. glass preferred	....	96

*Ex-div.

Philadelphia Stocks.

Closing quotations received by Messrs. Henry Sproul & Co.: Pennsylvania Central, 48; Reading, 9¼@9 5-16; Lehigh Valley, 36¼@36¾; Lehigh navigation, 51¾@52¼; Philadelphia & Erie, 23; Northern Pacific common, 4⅜@5; Northern Pacific preferred, 18⅞@19¼; Metropolitan traction, 103¼@103½; Philadelphia traction, 91.

Foreign Financial.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—Three per cent rentes, 98f 37½c for the account.

CURRENTS OF COMMERCE.

Business Not Large but Fair During the Week.

RETAIL STORES KEPT VERY BUSY.

Some Slight Signs of Improvement in a Few Lines.

GROCERIES ONLY MODERATELY ACTIVE

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
SATURDAY, Dec. 23, 1893.

Business during the week, while not large, has been fair, and in some lines an improvement as against that of recent weeks. The jobbers were only slightly busier, since the rush for wholesale holiday goods comes several weeks previous to that season. The activity among the retail stores has been very apparent, and they have disposed of much goods, but it is the universal report from the leading houses that trade as compared with the corresponding time last year has experienced a material decline. Many retailers have been compelled to keep their places open until late at night, as in former years, in order to accommodate the people and at times there has been almost a positive rush to buy goods, but the people did not buy as much as heretofore. One fact which is no doubt an important factor in causing the dullness characteristic of the season is as the first of the year draws nigh most merchants allow their stocks to become as small as possible in order to facilitate stock taking. In regard to collections they are reported as fair, but that is all, and hardly what they might be. The hardware trade has improved a little, and drugs are in moderate request and steady. Groceries are not overly active, but jobbers say they are doing about as much business as expected at this season of the year under the conditions. As Lent approaches fish become a little stronger, and some lines of dried fruit are firm without any quotable change. Coffee and sugar rule steady at late quotations, and nuts are easier since the middle of the week on a decreased demand.

The poultry market was good to-day, and all the commission houses are well supplied with turkeys and chickens. The demand was only moderate as expected, and as many firms had only received a sufficient quantity to meet the reduced demand, there was no decided slump in prices, although the rates became easier toward evening. The inquiry for game was not large and prices were at quotations.

The blockading of the leading Brazilian ports has caused somewhat of a flurry in the coffee market and has caused a tendency toward higher prices. Some large sales of spot supplies are reported, one individual dealer being credited with taking some 30,000 bags at a single transaction. The net advance for the past week is fully ½c a pound.

There is an especially firm tone to Maracaibo and Central American grades, which have advanced ½@1c a pound. Stocks of all kinds in first hands have been reduced to 15,022 bags. There are understood to be 186,000 bags of Rio and Santos afloat, as compared with 309,000 at the same time last year.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Fancy, $4 00@4 25 per barrel; choice, $3 25@3 50; common, $1 75@2 00.

BEANS—Domestic navy, $1 90@2 00 per bushel; imported pea, 3½-bushel bags, $1 60@1 65; lima, 4¼@4½c per lb.

BUTTER—Elgin creamery, 31@32c choice Ohio brands, 24@25c; fair to choice dairy rolls, 22@24c.

CHEESE—New York, new, 12¼@12¾c; Ohio, new, 11¼@11¾c; Wisconsin Swiss, 14½@15c; Ohio Swiss, 13½@14c; imported Swiss, 24½@25c; limburger, 14½@15c.

CIDER—Sand refined, $7 00@8 00 per barrel; country, $4 00@6 00.

CRANBERRIES—Cape Cod, $2 00@2 25 per box; Jersey, per box, $1 75@2 00, per barrel $5 50@6 00.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, new laid stock, 24@25c; pickled, 17@20c; selected cold storage, 19@20c.

FLOUR—Buckwheat, $2 50@3 00.

GAME—Quail, per doz., $2 00@2 25; pheasants, per doz., $5 00@5 50; woodcock, per doz., $3 50@4 00; squirrels, per doz., $1 00@1 25; rabbits, per pair, 20@25c; saddle of venison, 13@16c; whole carcass, 10@11c; wild ducks, $2 00@3 00 per dozen; wild turkeys, $1 00@1 50 each.

GRAPES—Concord, 9-lb baskets 17@18c, 5-lb do. 8@10c; Delaware, 9-lb 25@30c, 5-lb do. 13@15c; Niagara, 9-lb 20@25c, 5-lb do. 13@15c; Salem, 9-lb 20@25c, 5-lb do. 10@12c.

NUTS—Chestnuts, 4@5c per lb; shellbarks, 75c@$1 00 per bushel; hickory nuts, 50@60c; walnuts, 25@30c; butternuts, 25@30c.

ONIONS—Onions, $1 50@1 75 per barrel, 40@50c per bushel.

PEAS—Green, by the bushel, $1 30; split, barrel, $5 25.

POTATOES—On track, York state fancy burbanks, 55@60c per bushel; mixed varieties, 50@55c per bushel; from store, fancy, 65@70c per bushel; common, 60@65c per bushel; fancy Jersey sweet potatoes, kiln-dried sweets, $3 25@3 50 per barrel; choice do., $3 00@3 25 per barrel; medium do., $1 50@1 75 per barrel; Baltimore sweets, $1 75@2 00 per barrel.

POULTRY—Live chickens, old, 40@50c per pair, according to size; spring chickens, 30@50c; live ducks, 40@65c; dressed ducks, 9@10c; dressed chickens, 8@10c; spring dressed, 9@10c; dressed turkeys, 10@12c; live turkeys, 7@8c.

SALT—No. 1, 75c per barrel; No. 1 extra, 85c per barrel.

TROPICAL FRUITS—Oranges, Messina, $3 00@3 50 as to size per box; Florida, 2 00; lemons, $4 00@4 50 per box; cocoanuts, $4 50 per 100, 60@65c per dozen; bananas, $1 25@1 50 per bunch; pineapples, $6 00@10 00 per 100, according to size.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, per 100, $4 00@5 00; egg plant, 75c@$1 00 per bushel; celery, 20@25c; new lettuce, 60@65c per basket.

MISCELLANEOUS—Maple syrup, 80@90c per gallon; popcorn, 3@3½c per lb; country lard, 11@12c; hominy, $2 90@3 00 per barrel; pickles, $5 00@5 25; tallow, 4½@5c per lb; feathers, choice geese, 60@65c per lb; do. mixed, 40@50c; beeswax, good to choice yellow, 35@40c. Peanuts—Green, 5½@6½c; do. roasted, $1 20@1 50 per bushel.

Groceries.

SUGARS—Standard cubes, 5c; powdered, 5c; standard granulated, 4¾c; granulated in bags, 4½c; confectioners' A, 4.44c; soft A, 4.31@4.35c; yellow, 3⅞@3⅜c.

ROASTED COFFEE—Standard packages, 24.27@24.37c; fancy packages, 27@29c. Loose—Choice Mocha, 34½@35c; Java, 36½@37c; Maracaibo, 29@30c; Santos, 22½@28½c; Rio, 22½@28c.

GREEN COFFEE—Choice Mocha, 32@32½c; Java, 33½@34c; Rio, 20½@21½c; Maracaibo, 26@27c; Santos, 22¼@23c.

RICE—Fancy head Carolina, 6¼@6¾c; choice head, 5⅜@6c; fair, 4@4½c; crystal, 3@3½c; Japan, 5¼@5c.

SYRUP—Best, 28; choice to fancy sugar, 26@27c; common to fair, 21@22c; black strap, 10@12c.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES—Fancy new crop, 38c; choice new crop, 37c; choice old, 35c.

OILS—Refined, 110°, 5¾c per gallon; Ohio test, 6¼c; headlight, 150°, 6¼c; water white, 6¾c; elaine, 13½c; carnadine, 10½c; miners' winter white, 46@49c.

FRUIT—Valencia raisins, 5⅜c per lb; Ondara, 6⅝c; California sultana seedless, in bags, 7c; London layers, $1 90 per box; currants, 2¼c; California prunes, in boxes, 7@9½c; citron, 12@12½c; lemon peel, 10@11c; orange peel, 12½@13c; raspberries, per bbl, 19½c; pitted cherries, 13c; apples, 11c; dates, 4⅜c; figs, 7@12½c; peaches, 10½@11½c; pears, 12½c; prunes, 12½c.

CANNED GOODS—Standard peaches, $1 20@1 75; extra peaches, $1 75@2 00; seconds, $1 10@1 20; pie peaches, 80@85c; corn, 90c@$1 85; beans, 60c@$1 75; cherries, $1 80@2 50; mushrooms, $1 90@2 75; pears, $1 15@1 90; peas, soaked, 65c; marrowfat, 95c@$1 25; early June, $1 50@1 65; French, 100 cans in case, $17 50, or $1 65@2 25 per dozen; pineapples, $1 40@2 45; plums, 2½-lb, $1 70; pumpkin, 3-lb, 75c; strawberries, 2-lb, 95c; raspberries, 2-lb, $1 10; succotash, 2-lb, $1 40; tomatoes, $1 05@1 30; mackerel, $1 25@2 15; oysters, 80c@$1 70; salmon, $1 00@1 95; sardines, imported, 100 cans in case, $1 45@2 25; domestic, do., 50c@90c; chipped beef, $1 80@2 25; corned beef, 14-lb, $12 75; 2-lb, $1 85; deviled ham, $1 50; roast beef, 2-lb, $1 85; sausage, $1 20@1 50.

FISH—Mackerel, No. 2, large barrels, $17 00; halves, $8 90, quarters, $4 65; kits, $1 20@1 60; Potomac herring, barrels, $3 50; Alaska red salmon, barrels, $15 00; halves, $8 00; Holland herring, barrels, $7 50; white heep, per keg, 68c; white fish, one-half barrels, $5 25; one-fourth barrels, $2 90; pails, $1 35; codfish, 100-lb bales, 6¼@7c.

Grain, Feed and Flour.

Receipts bulletined at the grain exchange during the week are as follows: 29 cars flour, 58 cars wheat, 48 cars corn, 64 cars oats, 21 cars rye, 5 cars barley, 13 cars feed, 144 cars hay, 6 cars straw. Total, 388 cars.

Sales—1 car No. 1 timothy hay, 5 days, $13 25; 1 car No. 1 white oats, 5 days, 34½c; 1 car do., 10 days, 34½c.

Receipts bulletined: Via P., Ft. W. & C.—17 cars hay, 3 cars oats, 2 cars feed; P., C., C. & St. L.—12 cars oats, 3 cars corn, 2 cars straw, 2 cars hay; P. & L. E.—2 cars rye, 2 cars oats, 3 cars hay, 2 cars flour; P. & W.—3 cars hay, 1 car corn, 1 car bran.

RANGE OF THE LOCAL MARKET.

[Note—The following prices are for carlots on track; dealers charge an advance for small lots from store:]

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 65@66c; No. 2 red, 63@64c; No. 3, 58@60c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow shelled, new, 41@42c; high mixed do., 40@41c; mixed do., 39@40c; No. 2 yellow ear old, 45@46c; do. new, 44@45c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 34½@35c; No. 2 white, 34@34½c; extra, No. 3 white, 33@34c; mixed, 32@33c.

RYE—New No. 1, 56@57c; No. 2 western, 53@54c.

FLOUR—Fancy winter patents, $4 00@4 25; fancy spring patents, $4 15@4 40; fancy straight winter wheat, $3 50@3 75; clear winter, $3 40@3 65; straight XXX bakers', $3 00@3 50. Rye flour, $3 25@3 50.

MILLFEED—Bran, winter wheat in bulk, $15 00@15 50 per ton; No. 1 white middlings, $17 50@18 00; No. 2 do., $16 50@17 00; brown middlings, $15 00@16 00.

HAY—Choice timothy, $14 50@15 00; No. 1 do., $13 25@13 75; No. 2 do., $12 50@13 25; clover hay, $11 00@11 50; mixed clover and timothy hay, $10 25@11 00; No. 1 prairie hay, $8 75@9 00; loose from country wagons, $18 00@20 00.

STRAW—Oat, $7 00@7 50; wheat, $6 00@6 50; rye, $7 00@8 00.

SEEDS—Timothy, choice, 45-lb, $1 95 per bushel; clover, choice, 62-lb, $6 50@6 75.

Provisions.

SMOKED MEATS—Hams, large, 9¼c; do., medium, 9⅝c; do., small, 10c; trimmed hams, 10¼c; extra family breakfast bacon, 12c; breakfast bacon, 11c; shoulders, sugar cured, 8¼c; dried beef in sets, 10c; dried beef, rounds and knuckles, 13c; dried beef, flats, 9c; California hams, 8¼c; bacon, shoulders, 8¼c; clear bellies, 9c.

DRY SALT MEATS—Shoulders, 7¾c; clear bellies, 8¼c.

PICKLED MEATS—Heavy mess pork, per barrel, $15 00; light, $16 00.

LARD—Pure lard, tierces, 320 lb, 9c; half barrels, 120 lb, 9¼c; tubs, 60-lb, 9⅜c; buckets, 20-lb, 9⅝c; 50-lb tin cans, 2 in a case, 9¼c; 10-lb tin pails, 6 in a case, 9¾c; 5-lb tin pails, 12 in a case, 9⅞c; 3-lb tin pails, 20 in a case, 10c; tierces, kettle, for bakers' use, 9c. Western Compound—Tierces, 350-lb, 6½c; half barrels, 6⅝c; tubs, 6⅝c; buckets, 6⅞c; 50-lb tin cans 2 in a rack, 6⅝c; 10-lb tin cans, 6 in a case, 7c; 5-lb tin pails, 12 in a case, 7⅛c; 3-lb tin pails, 20 in a case, 7¼c.

GENERAL MARKETS.

Prices of Produce Fresh From Principal Trading Centers.

NEW YORK—DEC. 23.—Hay quiet; shipping, 60c; good to choice, 85c. Hops dull; state, common to choice, 18@22½c; Pacific coast, 18@22½c. Hides—Market firmer; wet salted New Orleans, 4¼@5½c; Texas selected, 4@5c; Buenos Ayres dry, 10½@11c; Texas dry, 6@7c. Leather firmer; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, light to heavy, 14@19c. Butter dull; western dairy, 18@22c; do. creamery, 20@28½c; do. factory, 16½@21c; Elgins, 28½c; state dairy, 19@26c; do. creamery, 22@27c. Cheese steady; large, 9@11½c; small, 10½@12½c; part skims, 4@9½c; full skims, 2@3c. Eggs easier; icehouse, 18@23c; western fresh, 22@26c; southern, 22@26c. Cottonseed oil dull; prime crude, 28c; do yellow, 34c. Rice, domestic to fair, 3⅜@5¼c; Japan, 4¼@4½c. Molasses dull and nominal; New Orleans open kettle good to choice, 35@40c. Cottonseed oil, prime crude, 28c; off crude, 24@27c; yellow butter grades, 39c; choice yellow, 38c; prime yellow, 34c; yellow off grade, 30@33c; prime white, 38@39c.

NEW ORLEANS—DEC. 23.—Sugar steady; open kettle, prime to strictly prime, 2 9-16c; good fair to fully fair, 2½c; good common to fair, 2⅜@2 7-16c; inferior to common, 2¼@2 5-16c; centrifugal choice white, 3 11-16@3⅜c; off do., 3½@3⅝c; gray do., 3¼@3⅜c; choice yellow clarified, 3 5-16@3⅜c; prime do., 3 3-16@3¼c; off do., 2 11-16@3⅛c; seconds, 2@3c. Molasses nominal; open kettle good prime, 25c; prime, 22@23c; fair to good fair, 18@21c; common to good common, 17c; fermenting, 2@4c off; centrifugal dull and lower; good prime to strictly prime, 10@13c; fair to prime, 8@9c; common to good common, 6@7c. Syrup, 24@27c.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23.—Flour weak and unsettled, nothing doing. Grain exchange closed; no quotations in wheat, corn and oats. Butter quiet and steady; western creamery, 24@28c; Pennsylvania creamery prints, 26@30c. Eggs unchanged; western fresh, 25@26c; Pennsylvania and nearby, 26c. Cheese dull and nominal; New York full cream fancy small, 12½c; do large, 12c. Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands, 8¼c. Sugar unchanged. Hay and straw in fair demand and steady.

BUFFALO—DEC. 23.—Spring wheat firm and demand light; No. 1 hard, 72c; No. 1 northern, 71c; spot winter wheat dull; No. 2 red, 63½c; No. 1 white, 64c.

Dry Goods

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—The day before a holiday, the end of the year practically and the end of the week, all conspire to make a very dull trade in any line of dry goods to-day. In nearly all branches the market was almost as good as closed. Staple cotton goods were quiet. Print cloths are quiet at 30c, sellers maintaining a steady front at these figures. Printed fabrics continue dull with perhaps some of the cheaper grades of goods doing better than the more expensive. In ginghams and wash fabrics buyers are venturing only a little way ahead. Woolen goods are flat. The jobbing trade, as expected, was almost at a standstill owing to the holidays.

Chicago Stocks.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—Stocks dull and heavy. Closing prices: Packing preferred, 48; Alley L., 40⅝; Lake street L., 20¼; North Chicago, 248; West Chicago, 140½; Chicago gas 5s, 84.

ON DECK AGAIN.

Commodore Stanton Given Charge of the North Atlantic Squadron.

THIS IS A PROMOTION FOR HIM.

Secy. Herbert Says Nothing but His Judgment Was Questioned.

MELLO AFFAIR FULLY ATONED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Secretary Herbert Thursday gave out his decision in the case of Commodore Stanton, detached from command of the South Arlington station for saluting Admiral de Mello in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro. The secretary restores Commodore Stanton to duty and assigns him to the command of the North Atlantic squadron. This is regarded as, perhaps, the choicest station to command among them all. The concluding portion of Secretary Herbert's letter is as follows:

"The department has never for a moment considered that you were intentionally guilty of wrong in this matter, but only that you committed a grave error of judgment. For this reason, and to satisfy the authorities of Brazil, who were offended at your action, you were detached from your command. The department, now feeling assured that no further action will be necessary to prevent the recurrence of such errors, will as soon as practicable restore you to command."

No expressions can be secured in the state department of the probable action of this government in the possible contingency of an attempt to restore the monarchy in Brazil. If such an attempt was confined to Brazil and the Brazilians it is not likely that any forces of the United States would be opposed to it. If any European power, however, should take part in an attempt to restore the Brazilian monarchy the traditions of the government would all be on the side of a protest, backed by a sufficient force to make it effective.

No authoritative expression can, however, be secured on the particular case. Petitions have been received at the state department from captains of American merchant vessels in Rio praying that the interests of Americans be guarded by the government. These were sent to the navy department without being answered. It is said at the department that they ask for nothing more than what the regulations of the navy department require shall be done by our naval forces.

PERNAMBUCO, BRAZIL, Dec. 21.—The report which has been widely circulated to the effect that a mutiny occurred on board the Brazilian cruiser Nictheroy is untrue. But by some means or other, which would indicate considerable laxity of discipline, the crew of the Nictheroy managed to secure a quantity of liquor from the bumboats, and the result was a drunken row. Eight of the Nictheroy's crew were clapped in irons, but not without some little disturbance.

About 100 of the seamen who shipped in New York have signed articles as regular sailors of the Brazilian navy, and 60 of the New Yorkers who refused to sign, or who were found to be undesirable, were sent ashore last night.

We are unable here to obtain any direct and accurate news from Rio de Janeiro, as President Peixoto maintains a strict censorship over the news. It is generally admitted, however, that the government has suffered one or more reverses recently in and about the harbor of Janeiro and there seems no doubt that the insurgents are more and more confident of success. President Peixoto is said to be utilizing the cry of a desire to restore the monarchy as an effective weapon against the insurgents in spite of Admiral de Mello's emphatic announcement that he is a republican.

We hear that the government forces recently tried to capture the Island of Governador, in the Bay of Rio, and that President Peixoto's troops, headed by General Telles, were led into a prettily baited trap, and that, after losing a number of men, they were surrounded and are reported to have surrendered. This report cannot be verified here, but there seems no reason to doubt that it is in the main correct. Admiral da Gama is said to have commanded and General Telles to have been severely wounded. The insurgent success upon this occasion is said to have been due to the same cause which enabled Admiral de Mello to escape the torpedoes planted at the entrance of Rio bay, namely, the insurgents have many sympathizers on shore.

The reports that the officers of the foreign fleets are in sympathy with the insurgents possibly originates in the fact that naval officers all the world over have considerable sailor-like symathy for each other, and there is no doubt that the Brazilians while in New York made many friends, but everybody admits, at Rio de Janeiro and elsewhere, that the United States government would not permit restoration by force of arms of the monarchy, and the opinion of the United States in this matter is looked upon as being paramount and as effectually settling any rumors which may be circulated by monarchists or others regarding an attempt to restore the monarchy. The United States is looked upon as being the great deciding power in all things American, whether in North or South America, and this fact is generally admitted by the representatives of all the foreign powers.

Shippers Will Be Shot.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 26.—The Portuguese consul at this port has received information that two ship owners named Bouchimal, formerly in business at Liverpool and at Manchester, who are now making their headquarters at Rio de Janeiro, have been sentenced to be shot by President Peixoto for carrying insurgents upon one of their steamships.

WHAT'S BRED IN THE BONE.

A Convict's Youthful Sons Are Expert Burglars.

DENVER, Dec. 24.—Probably the youngest expert burglars in the west were arrested here to-day. They were Frank and Johnny Garving, aged 9 and 7 respectively. When taken into custody they confessed they had been burglarizing houses in this city for over a year and directed the officers to a place where was hid a quantity of jewelry. The father of the boys, Charles Garving, is an old-time crook, now serving a long term in the Canon City penitentiary.

A Child Enjoys

The pleasant flavor, gentle action and soothing effect of Syrup of Figs when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be costive or bilious the most gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle.

LIVE STOCK.

Movements and Prices at the Central Drove Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, FRIDAY, Dec. 22, 1893.

CATTLE.

Receipts, 540 head; shipments, 400 head; market nothing doing; all through consignments; 17 cars cattle shipped to New York to-day.

HOGS.

Receipts, 1,900 head; shipments, 1,750 head; market active; all grades, $5 15 @5 25. 9 cars of hogs shipped to New York to-day.

SHEEP.

Receipts, 1,300 head; shipments, 800 head; market continues demoralized at about unchanged prices.

[By Associated Press.]

BUFFALO—DEC. 23.—Cattle—148 cars through; 5 on sale; market dull and lower; very few selling.

Hogs—55 cars through; 30 on sale; market stronger; Yorkers, $5 30@5 35; mediums and heavy, $5 30@5 35; mixed packers, $5 30@5 35; pigs, $5 30@5 35.

Sheep and lambs—4 cars through; 7 on sale, natives and 4 Canadas; market unchanged; fair to good sheep, $2 25@2 85; choice, $3 00@3 25; good to best lambs, $4 00@4 35; Canadas, $4 50@4 60.

CHICAGO—DEC. 23.—The *Evening Journal* reports: Cattle—Receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, 1,500 head; a fair business for a Saturday; pens cleared; sales, $4 90 @5 35 for good to extra steers, and others $3 75@4 50.

Hogs—Receipts, 10,000 head; shipments, 6,000 head; market active and a trifle higher all around; rough, $4 95@5 05; mixed and packers, $5 10@5 20; prime heavy and butchers' weights, $5 20@5 35; light, $5 25@5 30.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,500 head; shipments none; market slow and unchanged; top sheep, $2 75@3 25; top lambs, $3 75@4 25. A lot of 3,000 good western ewes averaging 88 lb. sold for $1 85, the lowest price on record.

KANSAS CITY—DEC. 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,600 head; shipments, 2,500 head; best cattle were strong, others steady; Texas steers, $2 50@3 50; shipping steers, $4 00@5 50; Texas and native cows, $1 60@3 35; butchers' stock, $3 35 @4 10; stockers and feeders, $2 00@3 50.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,800 head; shipments, 400 head; market steady to strong; bulk, $4 90@5 00; heavies, packers and mixed, $4 50@5 05; light Yorkers and pigs, $4 90 @5 00.

Sheep—Receipts, 100 head; shipments, none; market unchanged.

Coffee and Sugar.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—Coffee options opened dull at an advance of 5 points on March and 15 points on September; others unchanged and ruled quiet but firm and closed firm at 5@15 points net advance; sales, 6,250 bags, including January, 16.95c; February, 16.65c; March, 16.30c; May, 15.75c; July, 15.30c; September, 15.10c; December, 17.40@17.45c. Spot coffee—Rio quiet; No. 7, 18¼@18⅝c; mild market quiet and steady; Cordova 20@20¼c; sales, 750 bags Maracaibo and 100 bags Jamaica, private terms; no sales of Rio.

Hamburg quiet and unchanged to ⅛ pfg lower.

Havre dull and ¼f lower.

Sugar—Raw quiet; fair refining, 2⅝c; centrifugal, 2⅞@2 15-16c; sales none. Refined quiet; No. 6, 3 1-16@4c; No. 7, 3¾@[illegible]-16c; No. 8, 3 11-16@3⅞c; No. 9, 3⅝@3 13-16c; No. 10, 3 9-16@3¾c; No. 11, 3½@3 11-16c; No. 12, 3⅜@3 9-16c; No. 13, 3⅝c; off A, 3⅞@4 1-16c; mold A, 4½@4 11-16c; standard A, 4¼@4 5-16c; confectioners' A, 4¼@4 5-16c; cut loaf, 5 @5 3-16c; crushed, 5@5 3-16c; granulated, 4 5-16@4½c; cubes, 4 9-16@4 13-16c.

Rio—Coffee market steady; No. 7, 15, $1 00; exchange, 10⅜d; receipts, 8,000 bags; stock, 212,000 bags. Santos—Coffee market steady; receipts, 8,000 bags; stock, 173,000 bags; good average Santos, 15, $7 00; cleared from Rio December 22, 14,000 bags.

Wool.

BOSTON, Dec. 23.—There is no essential change in exciting conditions in the wool market. There has been a fair attendance of buyers this week, but they have gathered apparently to talk tariff and have brought very little wool. In Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces there is no change in quotations. Selected Pennsylvania XX is worth 25c, and prices trail down from that figure. Michigan wool is quite steady. There is no disposition to break 20c for X and fair wool of that grade has been sold at that price. The discount wools are scarce. Staple wools are steady. No. 1 and No. 2 washed combings show no alteration. A little washed ¼ sold at 25c, but most of the business has been at 20c in the grease for both grades. Texas wools are weak. A fair quality may be had to-day at 36c clean. For short spring 35c is the limit and for fall 30c. Territory wool forms still the bulk of the sales, a fair Utah may be had at 29c clean. Fine medium costs 34@35c. Fine wool is scarce. California wool is rather active, about 30 cents clean is top for nice northern spring. Middle and southern wools sell for considerably less. Pulled wool is in fair request, one lot of B's refused at 20c last week was sold at 19c this week. C's at 20@23c are brisk sellers. Common combing, at 29@30c clean, also sell well. Foreign wools are quiet; carpet wools are very dull.

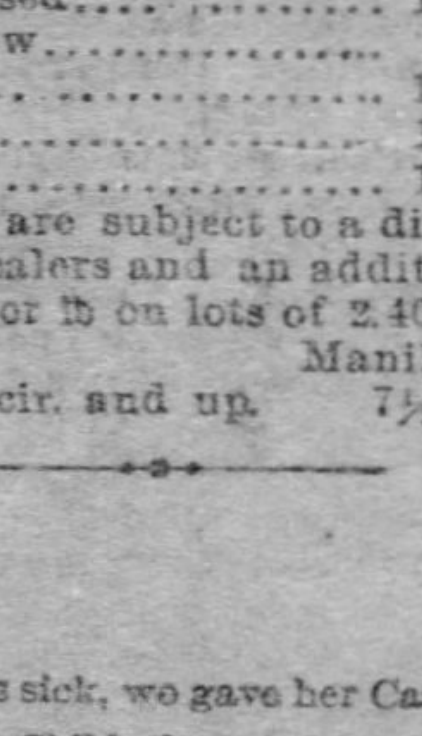
Fiber and Rope Market.

Manilla good c-t	5 3-16@5¼	
do. superior	5⅝@5¾	
Sisal	3⅞@4⅛	
New Zealand flax	3¼@4	
Am. dbl. dressed, ton	180	
do. sin. dressed	155	@160
Am. long tow	4	
do. rough	105	@115
Russian, new	165	@170
Italian	195	@215

Rope prices are subject to a discount on 1c per lb to dealers and an additional discount of ¼c per lb on lots of 2,400 lbs.

	Manilla.	Sisal.
Rope 1½c in. cir. and up.	7½	5⅝.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

INFLUENCED BY JUPITER.

How the Big Planet Captures Stray Comets.

HE IS NOW PREPARING TO BECOME A SUN.

January Is to Be a Month of Extra Cold Weather.

FEBRUARY A TIME OF UNUSUAL EVENTS

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE POST.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., Dec. 22.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm waves to cross the continent from 21st to 25th and 27th to 31st. The next will reach the Pacific coast about January 1, cross the western mountains by close of the 2d, the great central valleys from 3d to 5th and the eastern states about the 6th, and will be followed by a cold wave.

The warm wave will cross the western mountains about the 1st, the great central valleys about the 3d and the eastern states about the 5th. The cool wave will cross the western mountains about the 4th, the great central valleys about the 6th and the eastern states about the 8th.

January will average colder than the normal for the month, and from 5th to 20th will average colder than the remainder of the month. The worst storms will be about the 6th and 12th in the northeastern New England states, and 21st and 25th west of the Mississippi.

February will be full of unusual weather events and those desiring information not contained in these bulletins may send me a stamped and addressed envelope.

I desire the national weather bureau annual reports and monthly review for 1871 to 1884 inclusive. Anyone having any of these will please correspond with me. The supply at Washington has been exhausted.

Jupiter's Influence.

Astronomers all claim that Jupiter has great influence on the earth and other bodies of the solar system, but they are not agreed as to the exact nature of that influence, consequently they are unable to forecast events brought about through the electrical or magnetic influence of that great planet.

One of the remarkable effects of what astronomers suppose to come from Jupiter's gravitational influences is that he has gathered about him about 25 great comets, whose times of revolution around the sun are known. Probably millions of lesser bodies are similarly affected by that planet, for the comets of space are as numerous as the fish of the seas.

What is known as Jupiter's family of comets are those that pass around and near to the sun and then go off toward space till they reach the orbit of Jupiter, when they pass around him and again return toward the sun.

A remarkable fact about this body of comets is that their perihelia—points where they pass nearest to the sun—lies on the Aries side of the sun, that side where the earth is about September 21, which is the inside of the sun's orbit and seems to indicate that as the sun swings around its great 26,000 years circle the comets that have grown up in outer space are drawn in toward the sun, and as they attempt to return to space their flight is arrested by the giant planet Jupiter, who seems to be doing outpost duty for the sun's army.

Jupiter's attraction has been so powerful that he has captured five of these wild-eyed comets, preventing them from returning to the sun, and they have become members of his family of moons. He is probably preparing them for planet life when, millions of years hence, he shall have grown to the stature of a sun and taken his place as one of the millions of stars that compose our galaxy, our cluster, whose outskirts are seen in the milky way.

Another evidence of Jupiter's great influence has been witnessed in its effect on the movements of comets. In 1884 comet Brooks passed an orbit that reached out beyond Saturn, and required 31 years to make a revolution. It passed very near Jupiter in March, 1886, and immediately changed to an orbit of 41 years. But in October, 1886, Jupiter again broke the comet's orbit and changed it back to about seven years.

Prof. Wilson says that the comet will pass near Jupiter again in 1921 and its orbit will probably be again greatly enlarged. But why? If a comet's orbit can be so greatly changed why not that of the earth also? If a great comet should come near or strike the earth why should it not affect the earth as Jupiter does the comet?

Astronomers will yet be forced to drop their nebular heat theory, and then they must admit that our moon was originally a very great comet and that it was probably caught by the earth as Mars has caught two very small moons, and that the five moons of Jupiter and eight moons of Saturn have been captured in the same way.

But how are these captures consummated? What is the nature of the force that draws these heavenly bodies together and yet keeps them apart? Why do the comets not fall into the sun and the moons collide with the planets?

My theory is a practical one. At times the planets are more more heavily charged with electricity than at other times, and then a comet coming near would receive a part of that charge, which would increase its electrosphere. The latter is the element which, surrounding a heavenly body, prevents it from approaching another body with a like electrosphere.

When Jupiter robbed the comet of part of its force its orbit was reduced, and when the comet received a lightning-like change from Jupiter the orbit of the former was greatly enlarged.

The enlargement and reduction of the earth's electrosphere has much to do with our drouths, floods, cloudy and clear weather, tornadoes, hurricanes, electric storms, auroras, earthquakes and the wonderful red glows in the upper atmosphere as seen in 1883.

W. T. FOSTER.

Rather a Doubtful Matter.

An Argyllshire elder was asked how the kirk got along. He said: "Aweel, we had 400 members. Then we had a division and there were only 200 left; then a disruption, and only 10 of us left. Then we had a heresy trial; and now there is only me and ma brither Duncan left, and I ha' great doots of Duncan's orthodoxy."

TO GET relief from indigestion, biliousness, constipation or torpid liver without disturbing the stomach or purging the bowels, take a few doses of Carter's Little Liver Pills they will please you.

THAT KIDNAPING SCHEME.

A Crank's Mind Seems to Have Shaped It.

ABILENE, KAN., Dec. 22.—Two letters were picked up on the street here Wednesday by a country woman and handed to the police. One letter from Topeka, dated December 10, says: "We have concluded to make two jobs out of the white house business. We will take the oldest child first. We can get her all right. Mollie will get her and hand her over to us and we will keep her until the reward is offered. It means thousands to us to get this child and Ruth; we will get her, too, in January. Address me in Chicago. We will go right on."

The other letter was from Minneapolis and written prior to the one already quoted. It said: "We have everything ready for the white house and will send Grover to hades when the bugle sounds. We will also get out of it $20,000. We will not fail in the job. There is much more in the houses of Goldbug and Vanderbilt."

The letters bear evidence of sincerity and the police consider them the work of cranks. A queer-acting individual who was around the city early in the week declaring that he would soon be rich is supposed to have been the recipient of them. He has gone east and has not been located.

LOOKING TO THE NEW YEAR

Hopes for an Improvement in Business Circles.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: Changes during the past week have not been cheering in character, but the minds of many are now turning to the dawn of the new year with hope of better things. Speculation is torpid, except in a few stocks and in cotton. With scanty buying wheat has changed little in price, though western receipts have been only 2,746,514 bushels against 4,198,016 last year, and Atlantic exports only 574,095 bushels against 2,138,012 last year. Russian exports are beyond all precedent, in October and November 26,600,000 bushels against 20,800,000 last year, and that country is selling at ruinous prices because producers find it necessary to realize. Corn has declined 1¾c, with western receipts 3,744,214 bushels against 2,445,575 last year, while exports declined to 334,456 bushels against 283,826 last year.

Pork products have been somewhat active and lower. Wheat is 9 cents lower than a year ago, corn 15 cents, pork $2 50 per barrel, lard 2.6 cents, hogs 1.1 cents and cotton 2 cents. After falling an eighth cotton recovered a shade on an estimate that the crop will be only 6,600,000 bales, which is less than the yield of last year. The failure of the Crane iron company last week, with some other smaller failures, outweighed in influence the resumption of work by a few iron works, and has increased depression at the east. Bessemer iron is shipped to Philadelphia from Pittsburgh, where it sells at $10 75, and gray forge sells for $9 30 at Mahoning Valley furnaces, but even in that region the manufacture keeps only 8,425 of the Connellsville coke ovens at work, while 9,088 are idle. The reduction in price of bleached cottons last week and of leading white sheetings this week has been less effective in stimulating trade than was expected, and print cloths are selling at 3 cents. Woolen manufacture has started three more mills, but six have stopped. The sales of wool at the three chief markets were only 2,507,000 pounds for the week against 5,597,400 last year, and throughout the west the trade is completely paralyzed. The shoe manufacture does somewhat better, though shipments from Boston show a decrease of 24 per cent for the week.

Failures for the week were 344 in the United States, against 283 last year, and 37 in Canada against 18 last year. The liabilities in failures reported last week appear to have exceeded $6,220,587 in amount, including $3,395,950 for manufactures and $2,084,919 for trading concerns, against $6,450,409 for the previous week.

Bradstreet's to-morrow will say: The increase of activity which speculation displayed this week has been almost entirely at the expense of prices. The most depressing influence was the enforced suspension of the St. Nicholas bank, which, though not prominent, was a Wall street institution. No serious complications in stock exchange circles have resulted. The effect had been unsettling and has accelerated the tendency to liquidate long holdings in view of the unpromising outlook for the turn of the year. At the same time the professional traders, while bearish in sentiment, have hesitated to increase their short contracts in such a narrow market, and though some support was furnished by covering of previous speculative sales, the net result seems to have been to curtail the support which comes from that source.

The publication of the ways and means committee report on the tariff fell flat as far as the market is concerned, and though the "street" generally approves Secretary Carlisle's recommendation embodied in his report, that provision be made for the issue of short-term low-rate bonds, it cannot be said that the document in question had any influence. The decline in foreign exchange put an end, for the present, to gold exports.

Clearings for the week ending December 21, with the percentage of increase or decrease as compared with the same in 1892, is as follows:

New York	$518,289,401	decrease	44.5
Chicago	82,428,452	decrease	27.4
Boston	84,296,496	decrease	39.0
Philadelphia	62,830,995	decrease	23.0
St. Louis	23,672,187	decrease	10.2
San Francisco	12,011,475	decrease	16.0
Baltimore	13,856,156	decrease	16.6
Pittsburgh	12,149,978	decrease	15.3
Cincinnati	12,925,750	decrease	11.6
Kansas City	9,056,467	decrease	23.7
New Orleans	13,917,765	decrease	16.5
Buffalo	7,648,312	decrease	12.5
Milwaukee	4,266,012	decrease	51.7
Detroit	5,651,001	decrease	25.9
Louisville	5,835,688	decrease	30.0
Minneapolis	6,229,791	decrease	25.0
Omaha	4,877,197	decrease	30.0
Providence	5,103,100	decrease	28.3
Cleveland	4,733,107	decrease	24.0

HE FELT SAFER IN JAIL.

A Virginia Negro Suspected of Murder and Arson Surrenders.

LYNCHBURG, VA., Dec. 24.—In Campbell county, about seven miles from Lynchburg, last night, unknown persons entered the house of a farmer named Hendricks, and after dragging his young wife into the yard, murdered Hendricks and burned the house, together with the body of their victim. Neighbors who were attracted by the fire found Mrs. Hendricks unconscious. The motive of the murder was robbery, as Hendricks was known to have kept his money about the house. To-night four negroes were lodged in the Lynchburg jail charged with the murder. One of them surrendered voluntarily upon hearing that the authorities were looking for him, stating that he was innocent, and would feel safer by being in jail than near the scene of the murder.

A Sermon in a Nutshell.

The chief office of silence is to bury all that is evil, and the chief office of speech is to disclose and disseminate all that is good. Let this be done with sincerity and earnestness, and let no criticism discourage it, for its ultimate benefit to character and to conduct is established beyond doubt.

SOME VARYING REPORTS.

Grubbs Gusher Said to Be Holding Its Own Nicely.

LARGEST STRIKE IN SEVERAL YEARS.

Some Mannington Territory Showing Up in a Poor Light.

THE RUNS AND SHIPMENTS OF YESTERDAY

The Grubbs well in Ohio township is holding its own with remarkable persistence, according to the reports that come from the Philadelphia company's offices. It was given out there by an official high in authority yesterday that instead of falling off from the output of Thursday the well was showing a gradual increase. It was said there that the pipe line company had the well under control and was pumping the oil away at the rate of 125 barrels an hour or thereabouts, and still the well was gaining on them 60 barrels an hour. How long this may continue is hard to conjecture, but in the nature of things it is not likely to keep up the gait for many days. The reports on the streets were to the effect that the well had spent itself Friday night, and its hourly output was said to be from 50 to 80 barrels.

The owners are radiant over the strike, and declare it to be the greatest ever made. Additional tankage is being erected as fast as possible. As soon as this is up and the regular production of the well can be cared for work will be commenced to pump the oil standing in the pools into the line. There are several hundred barrels of the fluid now in loosely-made dams, hastily thrown up in a gully to prevent the oil from running away. This well has been the sensation in oil circles for the past three weeks. In many ways it is unique and baffles one to know what it may do from one moment to another. It as yet establishes nothing of importance, as there is uncertainty as to the size and extent of the pool. Other wells will be due before long, which will give an idea of what is to be expected there.

The Philadelphia company has a well drilling on the Boyd farm, located south of the Grubbs, which is due this week in the Gordon sand.

Reports reached here yesterday that the Greenlee & Hartman well on the Hough farm was drilling yesterday morning in a hard white sand at a depth of 2,672 feet. No oil had yet been seen and unless it may be found in the lower sands the prospects of a large scope of town-lot territory in the town of Mannington will go "glimmering."

The South Penn oil company drilled its No. 1 on the Fox farm into a second pay yesterday and got an increase of oil. It is located within developments below Mannington. No. 2 Fox and No. 1 Benjamin Connelley, in the same region, are due this week.

The Wheeling gas company has started its No. 6 J. P. Scott in the McDonald field. No. 2 J. J. George will be started this week.

The Forest oil company's No. 1 on the Herriott farm at Bridgeville was due in the fourth sand last night.

McDonald production yesterday remained unchanged and the stock in the field was 35,000 barrels.

Sistersville runs were 10,813 barrels.

The Oil Market.

The local oil option for the week ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Monday	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝
Tuesday	79⅝	79⅝	79	79
Wednesday	79	79¼	79	79¼
Thursday	79¼	79¼	79⅛	79⅛
Friday	79	79	79	79
Saturday	79	79	79	79

Cotton.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 23.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Middlings, 7 5-16c; receipts, 5,131 bales; shipments, 2,293 bales; stock, 146,201 bales; sales, 300 bales.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 23.—New York exchange selling at par.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 23.—Cotton market quiet; good middlings, 8⅛c; middlings, 7⅞c; low middlings, 7⅜c; good ordinary, 7⅛c.

The Metal Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—Pig iron dull; Scotch, $20@20 50; American, $12 00@15 00. Copper quiet; lake, $10 30. Lead firmer; domestic, $3 25. Tin quiet, straits, $20 65. Spelter nominal.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

George W. Grove	Pittsburgh
Katie G. Angles	Pittsburgh
Paul R. Bauman	McDonald
Eleonora Frensner	Pittsburgh
Clement P. Smith	Industry
Sadie Whiteman	Industry
Wm. McKowan	Pittsburgh
Maggie Rafferty	Allegheny
J. Adam Buettner	Allegheny
Anna Schlesser	Allegheny
Cornelius Enright	Pittsburgh
Bridget Maloney	Pittsburgh
John D. Hindmarch	Pittsburgh
Amelia K. Dressler	Pittsburgh
Charles H. Stuck	Penn station
Clara B. Dorner	Meyersdale
George Hartman	Robinson township
Mary J. Neilson	Robinson township
Charles A. Wood	Homestead
Bessie McCall	Pittsburgh
Michael Hahn	Pittsburgh
Maggie Kilburg	Pittsburgh
George Drinkball	Mansfield
Mamie Dougherty	Pittsburgh
John W. Coutz	Turtle Creek
Mamie B. Marton	Turtle Creek
John Bender	Hays station
Lizzie Bauer	Mt. Oliver borough
John W. Orris	Banksville
Mary E. Sutton	Banksville
Charles J. Moreck	Pittsburgh
Mary G. Listman	Pittsburgh
Michaelangelo Damiano	Sharpsburg
Angela Gaspartino	Sharpsburg
Peter Elicker	Mifflin township
Phoebe M. Taylor	Mifflin township
August Miller	Pittsburgh
Elizabeth Pirotti	Pittsburgh
Joseph Armbruster	Allegheny
Louise Egeter	Allegheny
James S. Young	Whitesburg
Minnie Wiley	Sharpsburg
Washington Cox	Pittsburgh
Lena Thomkins	Pittsburgh
Thomas Reynolds	McKeesport
Ann Hardwick	McKeesport
George Foust, Jr.	Allegheny
Johanna Weiman	Allegheny
Herman G. Schultheis	Sharpsburg
Minnie C. Pfischner	Etna
Jeremiah Foley	Pittsburgh
Maggie Morahn	Pittsburgh
John O'Toole	Pittsburgh
Bridget Gannon	Pittsburgh
Michael Fitzgerald	Pittsburgh
Mary Benson	Pittsburgh
James E. Burns	Rochester
Mary D. Long	Pittsburgh
Antonio Feo	Pittsburgh
Maria Moderelli	Pittsburgh
James M. Scaantz	Pittsburgh
Annie E. Watts	Braddock
Abe Brondy	Pittsburgh
Lizzie Miller	Pittsburgh
John McMurray	Oakdale
Millie Brown	Shire Oaks
Horner J. Cuppes	Allegheny
Annie Henry	Allegheny
Robert Bruce	Pittsburgh
Annie Nelson	Pittsburgh
Wm. J. Turner	Mannington, W. Va
Ella Miskimins	Allegheny
Harry B. Goldberg	Pittsburgh
Anna H. Geller	Pittsburgh

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DIED.

BALDINGER—On Thursday, December 19, 1893, at 3:50 A. M., ANNIE C., wife of Robert Baldinger, nee Lacher, in her 27th year.

CARR—On Sunday, December 17, 1893, at 4:30 P. M., JOHN A. CARR, in his 45th year.

FINLEY—At Mansfield, Pa., on Tuesday, December 19, 1893, at 3:30 A. M., ESTELLA BICKELL, wife of R. S. Finley, in her 27th year.

HART—On Tuesday morning, December 19, 1893, at 4:30 A. M., FANNIE L., wife of Charles L. Hart, aged 27 years 3 months and 18 days.

JONES—On Wednesday morning, December 20, 1893, at 2:20, JOHN H. JONES, aged 48 years.

VOGEL—On Monday, December 18, 1893, at 1 P. M., BARNEY VOGEL, aged 45 years.

WAKEFIELD—Suddenly, at her residence, No. 818 Farragut street, near Stanton avenue, East End, on Monday, December 18, 1893, at 9:30 P. M., ALICE C., wife of Leslie S. Wakefield.

WEGMANN—On Tuesday, December 19, 1893, at 3:45 o'clock A. M., ANNA WEGMANN, aged 58 years and 6 months.

ZIRCKEL—On Tuesday, December 19, 1893, at 1:30 o'clock P. M., LOUIS ZIRCKEL, Castle Shannon, Pa.

ANDERSON—At North Braddock, Pa., at 5:30 P. M., Wednesday, December 20, 1893, ALLEN KIRKPATRICK ANDERSON, youngest son of the late Jos. N. Anderson, in his 19th year.

ALBIETZ—On Tuesday evening, December 19, 1893, at 8 o'clock, MARGARET ALBIETZ, in the 67th year of her age.

ATWELL—At the family residence, Sewickley, on Wednesday, December 20, 1893, at 3 P. M., MARY J. S., wife of Charles Atwell.

GILLNER—On Wednesday, December 20, 1893, at 3 o'clock A. M., JOHN GILLNER, aged 73 years and 3 months.

BURNS—On Tuesday, December 19, 1893, at 7:30 A. M., WILLIAM BURNS, aged 72 years.

FREYVOGEL—On Wednesday, December 20, 1893, at 3:45 A. M., IRENE CATHERINE, only daughter of William A. and Ida Leopold Freyvogel, granddaughter of Catherine and the late Henry A. Freyvogel, aged 2 years 3 months and 4 days.

FOSTER—On Wednesday, December 20, 1893, at 5 P. M., WALTER FOSTER, in his 84th year.

HAUGH—On Wednesday morning, December 20, 1893, at 6:15, LIZZIE, daughter of Simon and Mary Haugh, aged 19 years.

HEIL—On Wednesday, December 20, 1893, at 4:30 A. M., OTTO A. HEIL, aged 48 years 4 months.

KENNEDY—On Tuesday, December 19, 1893, at 11:30 A. M., at the residence of her son-in-law, D. S. Graham, Mars, Pa., Mrs. MARGARET KENNEDY, widow of Joseph Kennedy.

McCABE—On Tuesday, December 19, 1893, at 7 P. M., Mrs. CATHERINE McCABE, in her 60th year.

McCONNELL—On Wednesday, December 20, 1893, at 1:25 o'clock, HENRIETTA CUTLER McCONNELL, widow of R. W. McConnell.

ODAM—At his residence, No. 31 Center avenue, on Wednesday, December 20, 1893, at 1:20 P. M., JOHN THOMAS ODAM, formerly sexton of St. Peter's P. E. church, aged 77 years.

POLLOCK—On Tuesday, December 19, 1893, at 6:20 P. M., EDITH B. POLLOCK, only daughter of Samuel and Eliza A. Pollock, in her 21st year.

SAMPLE—At his residence, Bennett, Pa., on Tuesday, December 19, 1893, at 7 o'clock P. M., WILLIAM SAMPLE, aged 63 years.

WAGNER—On Wednesday, December 20, 1893, at 8:45 A. M., JOHN J. WAGNER, beloved husband of Mary Ann Wagner, relict of John Otterbien, aged 66 years 3 months and 18 days.

FIEDLER—At McKeesport, Pa., on Thursday, December 21, 1893, at 12:20 P. M., JACOB FIEDLER, aged 72 years, formerly of Pittsburgh, Southside.

KEENAN—On Thursday, December 21, 1893, at 8 o'clock A. M., MARGARET, relict of Thomas Keenan, aged 77 years and 8 months.

MORGAN—On Thursday morning, December 21, 1893, after a brief illness, HARRIET M. MORGAN, daughter of George O. and Harriet McKee Morgan, aged 8 years and 4 months.

POLLITT—On Thursday, December 21, 1893, at 6:50 A. M., JULIA POLLITT, nee Killgallon, in her 63d year.

RICHTER—On Thursday, December 21, 1893, at 5 P. M., ANGELA RICHTER, widow of Lorentz Richter, aged 73 years.

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Dr. J. A. Burgoon's office hours for consultation at Pittsburgh are from 8 A. M. to 12 M., and from 6 to 9 P. M., where I treat successfully all cases of Tape Worms, Catarrh and all Secret Diseases, Liver Complaints, Kidney and Stomach Troubles and kindred diseases.
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